FOR——SAKE DO DRINK
A MATURE WHISKY.
You can get P & O at every
Dealer and it is 10 Years' Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,988—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit	14th July.
* CLYDE	4089	E. Street	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wilmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5093	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4646	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5267	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nigolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,595	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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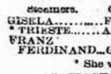
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
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ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' service.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

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CALCUTTA,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Boorah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 16th July.

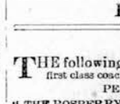
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

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Commission on SALE and PURCHASE, good interest with profit.

APPLY "B,"
"Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE following CARRIAGES from well-known first class coach builders:—

PER S. S. PENINSULA.

"THE ROSBERRY"—Light reversible Stanhope Wagonette with hind seats to form T cart and rubber tyred wheels, made of best material and workmanship throughout, by Bennett and Sons, Ipswich, suitable for one or pair horses.

"THE CREMORNE"—By same maker, very stylish and light Stanhope Phaeton, hind seats to from T cart, rubber tyred wheels, made of best material and workmanship throughout. Suitable for one or pair horses.

"HE RUTLAM"—An improved style of Ralli cart by same maker, to carry 4 persons, with rubber tyred wheels. Will take a horse from 14 to 14-2.

PER S. S. PARAMATTA.

2. Ralli carts with best quality Warner wheels with rubber tyres, patent axles, screw seats and moveable foot rests, by John Bryant and Son.

The above carriages can be seen at the undersigned's Show Rooms at Bellasis Road, Byculla

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d, and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s, 6d, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST. London, England.

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them to

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
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MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
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MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
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MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
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MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

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The never failing Specific for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and Settled Consumption. A powerful VOICE TONIC.

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 30th June, 1900, have THIS DAY been posted,

G. A BANETT,
Agent.

Victoria Termins, Bombay, 14th July, 1900.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION OF PASSENGERS AT ANAND.

THE public are hereby informed that INSPECTION and DISINFECTION of PASSENGERS will be DISCONTINUED at Anand Station from the 15th instant, until further notice.

F. W. HANSON,
Traffic Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1900.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

SUCH AS

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1900, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1899.

2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To sanction declaration of a Dividend.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JEHANGHER HORMUSJEE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 13th July, 1900.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th July to 24th July, 1900 (both days inclusive.)

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Leask's Triple and Quadruple Expansion Engines and Boilers and their Management	3 12
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Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand-Book and Molesworth's Poket-Book of Engineering Formulæ, bound together, 1900	9 6
Roper's Engineer's Hand-Book for Steam Engineers, and Electricians, 1899	12 0
Trantwine's Civil Engineers's Pocket-Book, 1899	18 0
Wolff's Windmill, as a Prime Mover	11 4
Adams' Machine Construction and Drawing	1 14
Barwise's Purification of Sewage, 1899	3 12
Murray's Rough Notes on Remedies, 1899	2 10
McEwan's Pharmaceutical Formulæ, 1899	7 8

NEW LAW BOOKS.

Woodroffe's Law of Injunctions in British India, 1900	12 8
Archbold's Criminal Pleading, Evidence and Practice, 1900	23 8
Underhill on Partnership, 1899	2 12
Chalmers' Law as it affects Cyclists, 1899	1 8
Fawcett's Landlord and Tenant, 1900	15 12
Blackwell's Law of Meetings, 1899	1 14
Sebastian's Law of Trade Marks, 1899	22 8
Boas' Shakspeare and his Predecessors	3 12
Rolfe's Shakspeare the Boy	2 4
The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Receipts Notes and Queries, 1899	18 12
The Bombay University Calender, 1899-1900	2 8
MaxMuller's Six Systems of Indian Philosophy, 1899	11 4
Fraser's Literary History of India, 1898	11 0
Ball's Star-Land, 1899	4 12
MaxMuller's Sacred Books of the East:—Satapatha Brahmana, part V, 1899	11 4

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—

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Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF BHENDI BAZAAR, PAREL ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1900, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereinafter described by order of the owner and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser thereof, Mr. Sunderdas Cursondas Vithaldass.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 267 89 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 272, new No. 7573, old Survey No. 1480, and new Survey No. 4608, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos 3696, 3697 3069——Street Nos 23 and 25 to 29, 384 to 394 and 30 to 43, all which premises are situated at and on the west side of Bhendy Bazaar Parel Road at Bhendy Bazaar in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road on or towards the west by the property of Ahmed Nanoobhoy or towards the north by Pirbhoy Dharmsey Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Syed Alli Kamaisha and were formerly in the occupation of Pandurang Krishnajee and his tenants and are now in that of the said vendor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Kharshedjee N. Shroff, Attorney for the vendor, at his office, No. 13 Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th July, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SMART WASHING TIES for BOWS, SIX for Rs. 2-8, a new Stock just landed. Excellent Value. Special for Monsoon wear. New and Select Patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1898, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

RECEIVED Gold, Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, by E. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 50 Years.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

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ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

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Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should take immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and impotency.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—1-3d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14 BOND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countrie have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this cabinty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally unofficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liquour should bear the motto *Moriatur qui non sitiat*.

Extract from the *Gazette Medicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

28, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DE

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

POONA RACES.

15TH, 18TH, 20TH, 22ND AND 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 17th July, 1900.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

20, Queen's Gardens, Poona, 9th July, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ANJUMANI ISLAM of BOMBAY, will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, at 5-30 P.M., at the ANJUMAN HALL, Hornby Road.

MESSRS. THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, have REMOVED from Victoria Buildings to No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co, has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, to THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., for the following objects :—

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.

(2.) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Honorable Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. John R. Greaves, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3.) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and a Bonus of 2 per cent per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1900.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and a Bonus of 2 per cent per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1900.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th July 1900.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be found in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections and the use of which is reparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the worst trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the throat, nose, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system, renders the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It completely without reference to such claims as these are any, and such claim will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of the Apollo Street, containing by admeasurement 3468, say three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts, be it a little more or less, being the land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 154, 155,156, 156.156,New No. 5063, Old Survey No. 1518, 1493, 1494, New Old Survey No. 2436, and the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 72, 74, 76, 78, 80,68 (1,2 3), 2, 4 and 8 and Ward Nos. 1033, 1288 and 1035, and bounded as follows :—On the East by Apollo Street, on the North by Bruce Lane, on the West by the property of K. D. Sassoon, now in the occupation of H. J. Rustomji and Co., and on the South partly by the first, Third and Fourth lots and partly by the property of Bog Mahomed Abdul Rehman and which said premises are in the occupation of the Bombay Company, Limited, Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. and others.—Dated this 12th day of July 1900.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay				10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,263 3-4
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	40,000	90	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial	10,000	500	all		
Bank of India	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	nil	... 60
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yearly.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	000
Anglo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 3000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 35 12 1-2
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Ballary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.
Bear Manig Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2
Bombay Unitd	90	1,000	1,000	Nil
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 25
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	000
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs. 50
Bombay Woolen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs. 50
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 80
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 25
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10
Coorla Mills	241	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35
Coorla Bhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 80
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs 30
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs 20
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hindustan Hinganghat Mills	1873	1,000	1,000	Nil
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	50
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	30
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil
Mahaluxmee	445	1,000	1,000	Nil
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg. Co. Ld.	4,000	1,000	1,000	c vd 60
Amaroti	300	100	115	dvdRs15
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5
Meerjé Sons	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 45
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20
Presidency Mills Co.(Ld).	2742	1,	1,000	Mil
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½
Sassoon and Allance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	50
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20
Venishanker Lukha Shanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-
Wadia Mills		1,000	1,000	si

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½
Bombay Ice				
Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...
Indian Guarantee S u r i t y Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30
Marckx & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	0	...
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25
Scott & Co	1,000	100	1,000	6
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	dvd Rs 8
Telephone Co.	2,200	251		12½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125
Albert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.
Albert Sturrachee	200	1,100	1,100	16
Bellasis	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20
Bhownuggar City Press & Manufg. Co.,Ld	2350	250	250	25
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.
Brouise Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20
Cambay	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs10
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35
Hingoll Press	700	100	100	Rs 17
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80
Bahuva Press and Manfg.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.
Mahmadpur a Cotton G. and Manufg.	300	500	500	53
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs5
Morvi Press	000	250	all	dvd Rs20
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20
Sabapathy (Bellary)	00	500	500	50
Sharee	300	500	500	20
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125
Sind	400	2,000	750	20
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...
B. B. & C.I.R. Co. New £12	...	£10	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.

EXCHANGE.

Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	5 Do. do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs	3 Do. do.	100 1724
Do.	6 Do. do.	100 1-32-3-4
Mauritius	At sight	do.
Do.	30 days	do.
China	30 days	60

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 0-45a. Low water, 5-49m., 6-44a.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 20th June, due to arrive at daylight.

Annual Meeting, Anjuman-i-Islam, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps, Distribution of Prizes and Ladies' Concert, Apollo Bunder, 9 p.m.

The Gun Club Meet, Love Grove, 4-30 p.m. (weather permitting).

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana, on tour, Kirkee.

Norfolk Regiment *vs.* B. V. A.

Anglo-Indian A. C. *vs.* Grant Medical College.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-47m., 1-24a. Low water, 6-30m., 7-25a.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.—The Narraynji Cotton Mill, at Ferguson Road, ceased working from Thursday afternoon, owing to there being no demand for their produce in the market.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Thursday afternoon, a Hindu mendicant woman, was begging about Mandvie, with a girl, aged about two years in her arms, when the child suddenly expired. The body was examined by the district medical plague officer, who certified that death was due to starvation.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—In consequence of the heavy rain and high wind six large trees on the Queen's Road, one at Hornby Road and a few at Carmac Road were blown down on Thursday night. A portion of the footpath of the Queen's Road at Chowpatty has also been washed away.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per R. I. M. S. Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Daressalem and Seychelles, per s.s. Scindia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

A DISHONEST MEHTA.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Amratlal Jaishanker, a mehta in the service of one Visram Nanji having his place of business in Sultan Chawl, he was charged with committing criminal breach of trust and embezzling outstanding accounts amounting to Rs. 530 belonging to his master, Mr. Velinker, pleader, prosecuted. The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Colaba, on the body of Pandoo Yessoo, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was employed as a labourer in the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba. On Thursday last, Pandoo and eight other labourers were engaged in unloading logs of timber from a waggon, when one of the logs while being removed slipped and fell on the man's head, knocking him down. The deceased, when extricated, was unconscious and died shortly after. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CASE WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, the case in which Mr. Bhicaji Maneckji, of the firm of Messrs. Dajibhoy Dadachoy Baria, wine merchants at the Crawford Markets, charged Jamsetji Kanjibhoy Desai, a shop-keeper of the same locality, with using abusive language, came on for hearing before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinna, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law. Mr. Dadysett, on behalf of his client, expressed a regret, which was accepted by the counsel representing the complainant and the case was allowed to be withdrawn.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Babaji Vithoo, a Hindu, having a record of six previous convictions against him, was charged by Inspector Hemsworth, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 1-8, from the person of Bhiva Roopa. It appears that, on Wednesday afternoon, the complainant who is a mill-hand, was standing at the gates of the Currey Road level-crossing, waiting for a train to pass through. There was a large crowd of people and the accused taking advantage of it, thrust his hand into the complainant's pocket and took the purse, Complainant managed to secure the thief, but was unsuccessful in his efforts. A policeman, on hearing a cry of "thief," "thief," arrested the accused with the purse in his hand. The magistrate convicted the accused and, as he was an old offender, sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

DAMAUN NEWS.—A correspondent writes, on Wednesday, the 11th instant :—There were six deaths in Lower Damaun, being four from starvation among the emigrants, whose number is being reduced every day by death, and two from cholera, one at Kathiria and the other at Vania Vad in the village of Lower Damaun. Cholera has thus made its reappearance after nearly three weeks. This (12th) morning Alfred de Rozario, inspector in the employ of the proprietor, Mr. C. D. Mascarenhas, died of cholera at Dhakli's Wadi, in the village of Lower Damaun, and a leading shrawak has been attacked. Mr. Jaiden servant of Mr. J. Daunwala is being one of the 458 inoculated by Dr. Kalapesi at the end of December last, was attacked with plague, having also a bubo with fever, but he is now out of danger. It may be mentioned that several persons out of the aforesaid 458 were also attacked with plague after inoculation, but not one succumbed to it, but many of the uninoculated fell victims to the cholera epidemic.

THEFT AT THE UNION MILLS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, one Jotti Rama, a shoe-maker, was charged with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 487-6, the property of the Union Flour Mills, at Chinchpoogly. On the night of the 28th February last Mr. F. Willis, manager of the mills, locked the office of the mills as usual, and went to his quarters. On the following morning he went to the mills and found the office-room had been broken into, a hole having been made in one of the walls. On examining the place, the manager discovered that the iron safe kept in the room had been forced open, and Rs. 487-6 in cash extracted therefrom. About a fortnight ago, the Bombay Police received certain information which communicated with the Satara Police, who arrested the accused in his native place. On making enquiries the Satara Police recovered about Rs. 150 from accused's relatives, to whom the accused had entrusted the money for safe custody. As a result accused admitted his guilt and implicated several other persons. The magistrate remanded the case in order to enable the police to make further enquiries and to arrest the other accused.

BURGLARY AT KAMATIPOORA.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bergia Vasongir, a Hindu, was charged with house-breaking and theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 14-7; the property of Badoapa Sayanna, a Kanarese, who resides at 9th Lane, Kamatipoora. On Wednesday night, the complainant, who is a mill-hand, locked his room and went out. On the following morning he returned home and found the lock on the door broken open. On entering the place, he discovered that a bag containing his wife's clothes had been stolen. He made no report to the police, but about an hour after a policeman brought the accused and the bag to him. The bag and its contents being shown to the complainant, they were identified by the latter as his own property. It appears that about midnight, on Wednesday, the accused was carrying the bag under his arm, when he was accosted by a policeman doing duty at Kamatipoora. The accused stated that the bag belonged to him and contained his wife's clothes. Not satisfied with the explanation, the sepoy took the accused in custody, who then made a statement and pointed out the complainant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhedi and Dongri	0	1	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Funaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	3	29
D Kalbadevi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sonapur and Nasapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-residents and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	21
Total	14	9	165
Total plague deaths to date	75,713	64,527	
Same date last year	9	9	70
Cholera	28	28	

THE trials of wireless telegraphy are being continued at Toulon, where four complete stations have been installed with transmitters and receivers. Two of these are in the ships of the squadron, one on board the *Ulida*, a harbour service boat and the other at Fort St. Louis. This last has a mast 115ft. high, while that in the *Iltite* is only 79ft. high. Communication has been established between the fort and the boat, the latter being behind the peninsula at the Colle Noire. These first trials have disclosed the fact that mountain masses are not opposed to the passage of the Hertzian waves, and the trials were fully successful, notwithstanding the inexperience of the telegraphist soldiers who were conducting the experiments. Trials are to take place also at Rochefort and Brest. The fact that wireless telegraphy could be conducted successfully across intervening masses of land was already known in this country, and has been more than once proved, as in the operations of the Reserve Squadron last year at Berehaven.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

APPLICATION TO REVOKE A SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.

COOVERJEE HEERJEE *vs.* GOSWAMI GIRDHARLALJEE MAHARAJ AND ANOTHER.

This was an application to revoke an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe for the prosecution of the plaintiff for having given false evidence and having used as genuine a false document in a suit heard before his Lordship, Mr. Branson, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Branson said he applied under section 195 of the Civil Procedure Code to set aside the order for the prosecution of his client made by Mr. Justice Crowe.

Mr. Raikes, who appeared for the defendants, said there was a whole mass of affidavits here which were not before Mr. Justice Crowe when he granted the sanction for the prosecution. It would be premature to hear the application under the circumstances. When the matter was before Mr. Justice Crowe there were eighteen affidavits used, and the sanction for the prosecution was given on those affidavits and the record of proceedings, which were not now before the Appeal Court. Counsel said his objection was that their Lordships could revoke the sanction only when the record and affidavits used before Mr. Justice Crowe were placed before their Lordships in a printed form for the convenience of the Court and of counsel.

Mr. Branson : I believe the proceedings are here.

Chief Justice : How can we revise the sanction given by Mr. Justice Crowe ?

Mr. Branson explained the circumstances under which the suit was brought by the plaintiff against the defendants. In the course of the enquiry, plaintiff had summoned one Jamnadas Purshotam, who, he believed, was gained over afterwards by the other side, and whom he therefore waited to call later on. In the meantime, he offered the evidence of the other witnesses, Bhimo Fakir and Enoos, but for certain reasons which were stated at length, the Judge refused to hear them, and therefore two of the plaintiff's important witnesses were not examined. One Vasanlee Veerjee had started the theory that the Maharaja was not at Malunga when the document was executed, but was at Surat. The plaintiff was taken by surprise and was not in a position to meet that case. Application was made to Mr. Justice Crowe to examine eight or ten witnesses, in fact twelve affidavits were prepared to prove the contrary, but Mr. Justice Crowe said he saw no reason for altering the conclusion he had come to ; that the plaintiff's was a false case ; and that the rent-roll, relied upon by the plaintiff was false, &c.,

Chief Justice : The order was made on an application which is not before us.

Mr. Branson read the order made by Mr. Justice Crowe, and stated that the Maharaja was in Bombay on the 25th April 1896, that he was on the spot at the time mentioned by the plaintiff's witnesses. Gousee went at further length into the facts, and said he could not carry the case any further.

The Chief Justice in disposing of the application said on the facts placed before them, their Lordships thought that Mr. Justice Crowe was in much better position to judge of the circumstances under which the sanction to prosecute was given. It was not possible for this Court to revoke the sanction.

Mr. Justice Russell concurred ; and the application was refused with costs.

PEPPERILL DRILL CONSIGNMENTS.

EMIL SPINNER AND OTHERS *vs.* HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE JEWA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr Justice Crowe in the suit delivered in favour of the plaintiffs on the 18th December 1899. The suit was brought to recover Rs 4,030-0-2, with interest, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's failure to pay for and take delivery of the goods contracted to be purchased by him on the 8th October 1897, for interest, costs, &c. Mr. Justice Crowe gave judgment in plaintiffs' favour for Rs 4,720-0-6, with interest and costs, and from that decree the defendant now appealed. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs Ardesir, Hormusje, and Dinshaw, appeared for the appellant and defendant ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents. E. Spinner and others.

The plaintiffs' case was that, on the 18th October 1897, the defendant offered to purchase from them 200 bales of Pepperill Drill, containing 3,000 pieces, at the price of nine shillings and two pence per piece, for shipment from Europe in December 1897, and January 1898, on the terms and conditions mentioned in a memorandum of that date. On 21st October 1897, the plaintiffs in writing accepted the defendant's offer. The goods duly arrived in Bombay, but defendant failed to take delivery and pay for them. After due notice to defendant plaintiffs caused the goods to be sold by public auction in two separate lots ; and the deficiency upon them, together with interest and charges, amounted on the 12th August 1899 to Rs. 4,630-0-2, for which the suit was brought.

Mr. Robertson said the suit was on an alleged breach of contract by his having failed to take delivery of 200 bales of Pepperill Drill. It appeared in the trial before Mr Justice Crowe a dispute arose as to whether one of the documents had been received before the agreement was signed. The plaintiff's evidence showed that he offered the indent for signature on the 8th October. It was admitted on both sides that the defendant had refused to sign that indent. Counsel said his client had done so because the indent did not contain the actual terms of the agreement. The following dates were relied upon : 8th they had accepted the indent. There was, as shown by the evidence, no binding contract between the parties at that date. The plaintiffs in spite of the defendant's refusal to sign the indent ordered out the goods which duly arrived in Bombay. They then called upon the defendant to take charge of them. The defendant said he was willing to take them under the terms of his original agreement. The plaintiffs on their other hand admitted, he was bound by the indent to pay the agreed cost plus duty, insurance, and other charges. They then filed their suit, although the defendant was willing to pay 9s. 2d. for the goods : Counsel admitted that the defendant, under the pressure of cross-examination had made statements that looked as though he had agreed to the contract. The defendants still admitted he had signed the agreement, but there was no doubt that he had refused to sign the indent.

Mr. Justice Russell : Does not the evidence seem to show that you always signed an indent.

Mr. Robertson said his client was an elderly Mahomedan who had great objection to pay interest. He would rather pay a high initial charge than have to pay interest or other charges. That is why he agreed to pay 9s. 2d, whereas on that date the market rate was only 8s. 11d. The defendant admitted that the contract had to be read as it stood. He had given and always ordered a full price, as he wished to avoid paying interest and other charges. The parties had been dealing together for some nine years. Before the plaintiffs had filed the present suit before Mr. Justice Crowe, the defendant had filed a suit against them to recover an amount due to him. Defendants had alleged that there had been large transactions, and that the plaintiffs were not at liberty to file a seperate suit. The real fact was that the goods in the present case had been paid for by the amount due to the defendant. That being so they had no right to have sold the goods.

The Chief Justice : It is a pity the two suits were not heard together.

Mr. Robertson said the defendant was not ready to proceed with his suit which had been stayed pending the present appeal, and as Mr. Justice Crowe had held that there was no accounting.

The Chief Justice : What was your suit for ?

Mr. Robertson said it was for a general account to be taken of the transactions between the parties. Counsel then read the evidence bearing on the above points.

In answer to a question from the Chief Justice Mr. Lang said the defendant had never disputed the contract. It could only have one meaning, namely that the goods were delivered free in Bombay harbour with interest.

Mr. Lang, continuing said the defendant had admitted the contract on which he had been sued. The only question was what was that contract He submitted it was that he was to pay 9s, 2d, for the drills free in Bombay harbour "interest and dues." The defendant, on the other hand, had contended that it was to be delivered "free godown." When the order was given it depended on the usual practice of the office. Sterling prices did not, according to the practice of the trade, mean ex-godown.

The Chief Justice said that customs of the trade must be excluded in the present case as counsel had said in the lower Court that he did not rely on trade usages.

Mr. Lang said that the defendant had shown that he had acted on the contract by having contended that the plaintiffs had refused to deliver the goods to him. It was clear that the defendant by refusing the signing of indent had not intended to revoke his order, His conduct in regard to the sale of the goods showed that to be the case.

Chief Justice : Why do you say he refused to sign the indent ?

Mr. Lang said because the market prices had gone down. He had possibly thought that he might have got out of the contract by doing so. His conduct, however, showed he did not intend to revoke the contract. Counsel said when an order was given in sterling it was distinct from a rupee rate, as in the latter case there would be several charges for godown rates and other items.

Chief Justice : What do you say he objected to ?

Mr. Lang said he did not know. The defendant had given no reason. When the plaintiffs sent him the indent he did not write back to say that he objected the words "free Bombay harbour and dues." He kept that document so that was consistent with the fact that he agreed to the terms. There might have been other terms in the contract which he might not have wanted incorporated in the indent. It was absurd for the defendant to have had the idea that he could have paid 9s. 2d, and taken possession whenever he liked without interest. It was not till June 1899 that he first stated in writing that he claimed to take delivery at that price. When he offered to buy goods at 9s. 2d. which was the price for free Bombay harbour terms it was not right for him to assume that he was entitled to have them landed and then pay for them at the equivilent rate to 9s. 2d, free godown.

Mr. Justice Russell : Why did you not pin him to the contract and accept the 9s. 2d. and sue him for the interest ?

Mr. Lang said that was what he was trying to do. They were not going to deliver the goods and then sue him for the charges. The only question in the contract that was limitted was where were the goods to be delivered ; in godown or in harbour.

Chief Justice, : If he had got goods ex, godown he would not have had to pay

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 13TH.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£99 5-16—7-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 3-4 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£108 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.£93 1-4 "
Bar Silver in London .....28 7-16—1-16
Do in New York .....01 3-4 "
Exchange on London at Paris.25·10—1-2
Do on New York.....4·86 5-8 plus 3-8
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills....2 5-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills ....3 1-2 per cent. "

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England for France £175,000.

FREIGHTS.—Coals, Cardiff, to Bombay, via Canal, 25s., buyers.

The Bank of England's reserve is 37 per cent. of its liabilities.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened on Saturday steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. Wire, 1s. 3 31-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. to 5-32d. for Credits, and remained unchanged until Thursday morning, when on receipt of the news of the allotment of Councils at 1-32d. below the previous week's rates, our market was weak and rates declined 1-32d., at which they close this evening There was a good inquiry for Demand at 1s. 4d. in the beginning of the week and at 1s. 3 31-32d. on Thursday, which was not met by the Banks. A small amount of ready bills were placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. and for the early months of the next year at 1s. 4 3-16d., but the supply was very limited. We close quiet at the following rates :—

Bank Telegraphic	ready	...1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand	"	..1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	"	1s. 4 1-8 to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Francs,		Rs. 100 1-2
Japan 30 days' sight	"	148 1-2
Hongkong do.	"	144
Shanghai do.	"	196

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market may be called firm during the week under report. The market opened steady on Monday at 94 1-8 per cent. and continued improving day by day till it touched 95 per cent. on Thursday. On Friday the market remained steady and a very limited business has been reported during the course of the day and closed steady at 95-2. The rain in Gujerat and Kathiawad has strengthened the tone of the market and with further reports of satisfactory rain rates are likely to improve. Ready Paper in large amounts is 2 annas higher and some business in New Loan Paper has been reported at 2 annas higher than forward. Small clean pieces are about 4 to 6 annas higher than forward. Municipal Tanna bonds have changed hands at 115 1-2, and sanitary bonds at 113. Port Trust guaranteed bonds are quoted 98 to 98 1-2, while unguaranteed bonds are 1-2 per cent. higher than the guaranteed.

The money market during the week is unchanged and money is as easy as it was last week and the rate of interest of the Presidency Banks remains unchanged.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The Share Market during the week may be called weak notwithstanding the reports of the commencement of the monsoon in many parts of Gujerat and Kathiawad. The troubles in China and the depressing condition of the Yarn Market have stopped investors from taking advantage of the lowest rates of the Yarn Mills now ruling.

Petit shares after touching 1,530 have improved to 1615. Currimbhoy's, China's, David's and Standard's have dropped to 590, 480, 270 and 165 respectively. Central's and Swadeshi's are this week steady at 1785 and 490. The Morarji shares and Sholapur's are quiet at 1,325 and 1,785 respectively. Very satisfactory reports of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company and the Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Company for the year ending 31st December 1899, are out, in which the Madras United has shown a profit of Rs. 1,73,140-4-3 which includes the balance of the last year while the Khandeish has shown a profit of about Rs. 69,000. The former has paid 20 dividend for the whole year, while the latter has paid Rs. 60 dividend which should be called very satisfactory, especially during such bad times as the present and the Mill Industry and the agents are to be congratulated for their able management.

Howard's, James Greaves' and Leopold's are weak at 500, 400, and 145 respectively, while the quotations of other Mills are quiet at previous rates.

Press shares are steady and very few transactions are reported in New Berar's, Indians, Mofussils and Volkarts at 490, 137 1-2, 370 and 940.

Miscellaneous shares are steady. Badham's have changed hands at 138, Bombay Burmah's and new issues are weak at 6,500 and 1,675. The Bombay Flour shares have changed hands at 775, and there are buyers at the rate. Kemp's have improved to 373, while Treacher's are steady at 975; John Robert's have changed hands at 180xd. The Tapti Valley shares have improved to 476 7-4 and there are buyers at the rate, while Ahmedabad Prantej shares have changed hands at 645. The Bank of Bombay shares have declined to 1,265 and there are sellers at the rate, while the Commercial's are quite at Rs. 60.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been steady during the week, with a small volume of business passing. The "Trentham Hall" and "Quito" were taken by Liners on time Charter. The "Bullmouth," shortly expected, is fixed away for home ports. The "Madagascar" has been fixed for two ports at 14s., July-August loading. Seeds and Boneseal were booked by the same steamer at 16s. for Havre. A line for Antwerp is reported for August loading at 14s., and for Hamburg, July-August loading, at 13s. 6d. About 800 tons for Genoa were also booked at 10s., August loading. The "Tokio" has been berthed in Karrachee and Bombay for Marseilles and Liverpool with 3,500 tons, via Karrachee (of which a quantity of wool for Liverpool paid 25s.) and about 2,500 tons, via Bombay, for Marseilles at 12-6s. to 13s.

COALS.—The market has been firm during the week and a fair amount of business has been put through. A line of 2,000 Bird's was done at Rs. 14-4, and a re-sale of 1000 ton Heiliger's delivery, this week, at the same rate. A good line of kardines delivery, January to June, was done at Rs. 14, and a smaller quantity, delivery July to December, at the same rate. In Jardines a line of 12,000 tons (1000 tons per month) was put through for delivery January to December, at Rs. 14, for first half of the year and Rs. 13-12 for the latter half. In Singarini, re-sales were made at Rs. 13-4 and in Desharghur a resale of 6000 tons (500 tons per month) January to December, was made at Rs. 15. To-day a large line of Birds's reported for delivery next year at Rs. 13-8, and a small lot of 7-to 800 tons Desharghur delivery September to December, has been sold at Rs. 15.8.

The following are the quotations for Coal alongside :—

		Rs.
Singarini		14
Desharghur	Bengal	16 1-4
Muirs Navigation	"	14 1-4
Jardine's	"	14 1-2

WHEAT.—Market ruled firm throughout the greater part of the week, but with news of rains upcountry prices have since given way. To-day rates declined to Rs. 5-5-6 July, 5-7-6 August and September and 4-15-9 April May, White Delhi. A slight enquiry having since set in we close a shade steadier at 6 pies higher all round. Business only for local consumption and speculation.

GINGELLY SEED.—Market has ruled quiet with only a little business doing, principally for local consumption. Rates are steady.

CASTORSEED.—Market has ruled firm during the week with a fair enquiry at Rs. 40-8, at which rate business continues to be done.

LINSEED.—Market steady at 10-10 bold and Rs. 10-7 to 10-8 small, with however only a very small business passing owing to the absence of stocks. For a fair quantity higher rates would be paid.

RAPESEED.—After opening rather quiet a good demand sprang up, principally for Brown Cawnpore. We close firm at Rs. 7-8 to 7-9 Brown Cawnpore and 7-14 to 7-15 Yellow Cawnpore.

POPPYSEED has ruled active during the week, and prices have advanced to Rs. 8-13. We close quieter at Rs. 8-11 to 8-11-6

Receipts for the week :—

Wheat	...	cwts 154,297
Linseed	...	" 9,396
Rapeseed	...	" 3,993
Gingellyseed	...	" 1,099
Poppyseed	...	" 10,196
Castorseed	...	" 14,235

COTTON.—The market is practically unchanged, and the amount of business passing each day continues extremely limited. The daily sales are confined to a few hundred bales, there being but little inquiry from either shippers or mill agents. New Crop rates have fluctuated a good deal in sympathy more with the weather reports than the advices from Liverpool and New York. Latterly rates have given way considerably owing to reports of good rain having fallen in the districts. The delay in the arrival of the monsoon in Guzerat and Kathiawar has caused great anxiety and sowing has been impossible, and it looks as if the crops would be sown much later than is generally the case. Some rain has however fallen lately, and if it continues, agricultural operations will soon be in full swing, and it is still possible that the season, though late, may prove a good one. In the Berars the rainfall has been satisfactory and prospects are favourable

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

	Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	210	4 1-4
do. F. G.	198	4 1-32
do. 15-25 January 1901	193	3 13-16
do. Good	193	3 15-16
Beirtee, Fine	215	4 11-32
do. F. G.	210	4 1-4
Khandesh, F. G.	210	4 1-4
Oomra, F. G.	210	4 3-8
S. G. Dharwar, Good	232	4 11-16
Westerns, ...	217	4 13-32
Broach Good, 15-25 March 1901 ...	216	4 13-32

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats steady, Manchester was quiet, Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 27-32d. 4-32. Arrivals closed quiet. Fine Belatee 4 28-32d. Good 4 12-32d..

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·41	5·33	4·47	4·35
2·64—	1·54	unchanged	

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....	2000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	nil
" to Continent	2,000 "
Mid.-Uplands.....	10 1-4 unchanged
Futures, month of August	9·57 — 5
" of December.....	8·32 plus 2

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts,	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales
For the week.....	5,106	14,103	11,957
From 1st Jan. to 12 July	536,991	1,637,816	1,501,065
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,141	2,944	5,221
From 1st Jan. to 12 July	86,939	472,362	402,338
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	129	6,810	4,561
From 1st Jan. to 12 July	161,501	313,216	277,339

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for the week	154,257	92,230	18,317
Do from 1st Jan. to 12 July	1,242,017	3,787,561	7,027,949
Linseed for the week	9,396	24,086	16,754
Do from 1st Jan. to 12 July..	611,899	1,757,807	1,838,978
Rapeseed for the week	3,846	47,715	20,993
Do from 1st Jan. to 12 July..	520,260	1,469,296	1,391,325
Gingelly for the week	1,099	2,092	1,417
Do from 1st Jan. to 12 July....	937,575	1,069,113	1,142,078

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900 cwts,	1899 cwts,	1898. cwts
Wheat for the week...	84,709	110,500	
Do. 1st Jan. to 12th July ...	2,365,275	5,278,503	
Linseed for the week...	34,355	12,542	109,742
Do. 1st Jan. to 12th July	606,548	1,602,732	1,743,067
Rapeseed for the week	2,831	4,017	83,957
Do. 1st Jan. to 12th July	735,914	1,269,169	1,373,449
Gingelyseed for the week	5,020	750	9,783
Do. 1st Jan to 12th July	1,185,052	1,324,131	1,323,089

PIECE-GOODS.—The market has been very quiet all the week, but now that there is rain in the Gujerat districts, dealers are much more hopeful, and there is a better feeling in the market. As shown by the Chamber of Commerce returns issued this week, stocks have again increased, the deliveries last month having been the smallest on record. Prices are much as they were, but now good rain has come, dealers are inquiring rather more, and are willing to pay higher rates for ready goods.

METALS.—During the latter part of the week there has been an improvement in Copper and Yellow Metal in the bazaar and clearances have been good. Rates are unchanged. We quote Copper Rs. 62-12-0 average price, bazar terms. Yellow Metal Rs. 49-8-0.

Current quotations of Local made Piece-Goods and Yarns on Friday, 13th July, 1900 :—

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET :—Quiet.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as.cts.as.cts.
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	7·00 to 7·50
Do	23 to 24	4	to 7	6·75 to 7·50
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7	to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7	to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Domestics	14 to 27	50 to 66	12	to 16	6·75 to 7·50
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14	to 26	6·75 to 7·25
Chuddors	35 to 54	4 to 6	1	to 3	6·50 to 7·00
Do	94 to 77	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4		6·50 to 7·00
Plain Dhoties ...	26 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4		6·50 to 7·00
Do ...	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4		6·50 to 7·00
Red Bordered Dhoties.....	22 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4		7·00 to 7·50
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4		7·00 to 7·50
Dhoties with Fancy Borders.	33 to 50	8 to 11	1	to 3	7·00 to 7·75
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines...	24 to 38	24	3	to 6	7·50 to 8·00
Checks	21 to 27	24	3	to 5	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8	to 13	6·50 to 7·00
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes).....					7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET :—Prices looking up.

Twist	No.		As	4 1-4 to 4 3-8	per lb.
"	80	"	"	4 3-8 " 5	"
"	10s	"	"	4 1-2 " 5 1-8	"
"	12s	"	"	4 1-2 " 5 1-8	"
"	16s	"	"	5 " 5 3-8	"
"	20s	"	"	5 1-4 " 5 3-4	"
"	24s	"	"	5 3-4 " 6	"
"	30s	"	"	6 1-2 " 7	"
"	40s	"	"	7 1-2 " 8	"

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 15.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Hymns—176, 162 Ave Verum 559.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—231, 19 and 215.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45, a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service), Hymns—1, 373 and 390.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke).
Hymns 376, 260 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, (Wesley).
Hymns—18, 543 and 31.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 34 1-9 tune 96; Hymns 6, 332 and 213.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-30 p.m.—Young Men's Guild in the Vestry.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 89 15-18 tune 114; Hymns 64 2nd tune, 97 and 275.
Anthem—'O how amiable.'

WESLEYAN CHURCH,
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. W. Sec J.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. F. R. Atkins.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Wednesday at 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 10, 610 and 359; Psalm 24, tune 221.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near the School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Hymns 176, 273 and 162.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 261, 215 and 537.
The offertories for the expenses of public worship.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.)

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral. Preacher Rev. Fr. Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 320, 476 and 339.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 595, 270 and 31.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL,
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Hymns 279 and 255.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 242, 282, 231 and 288.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
N.B.—There will be no Evening Service.

IHE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—July 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of H Farrington Evans, of a son.
FIELD—July 6, at Gya, the wife of F J R Field, Opium Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

McIVER—July 6, at Jubbulpore, Charles William McIver, District Superintendent of Police, aged 41.
SKINNER—July 3, at Meerut, Thomas Alexander Brown Skinner, of Til Bogumpore, eldest son of the late Thomas Skinner of Bilaspore, Bulandshahr, aged 31 years and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.

WHEN General John Jacob died in harness at the early age of 46, it was recognised that the Indian Army had lost a General, and the Indian Service a hero. A man of original genius, endowed with an iron constitution, an organiser, an administrator, the benefactor of Sind, the founder of Jacobabad, was chilled by neglect, and rewarded by disappointment. It is time that his work should be perpetuated in a biography. Mr. A. Innes Shand has performed this duty in a volume, published by Sealy and Co. John Jacob was the fifth son of the Vicar of Wolavington, in Somerset, and was born in 1812. The family had given many distinguished officers and administrators to India. Sir George Le Grand Jacob, his cousin, was like himself characterised by a masterful will, and a genius for influencing Orientals. A younger brother, a royal engineer, served in the Bombay Presidency, and established an Observatory at Poona. The future General was also a man of science, devoting nights and days when Warden of the Marches in Sind to the working out of improvements in the Minie rifle which would render the smooth bore cannon of the day obsolete. Anticipating the inventors of a later day, he fashioned cannon capable of carrying shells ten and even fourteen miles. His guerdon was the ridicule of the press and the studied indifference of the military authorities. At sixteen years of age, he sailed for India as second-lieutenant in the Bombay Artillery, and he never saw England again. In the thirty years of incessant activity before him there was neither time nor means to take a journey home. The first seven years of his service in Bombay were uneventful. He was then detached on a small command and was employed at administrative work in a Collectorate in Gujerat. There is nothing on record with regard to this time, but as he was fairly proficient in Oriental Languages when suddenly ordered to Sind on active duty, it was evident that he was bridging over any gaps that may have been left in his education. He and his brothers were taught by their father, and he passed straight from the parsonage to Addiscombe on obtaining a cadetship. He was ordered to Sind on the outbreak of the first Afghan war. At that time Russia was thousands of miles from the Indian frontier, and not only Afghanistan and Sind, but the Punjab of Ranjit Singh with his Khalsa army lay between British India and Central Asia. The direct route to Cabul from Ludhiana lay through the Khyber, just a third of the distance of that through Sind. Lord Auckland obliged his protege, Shah Sujah, to sign a treaty confirming Ranjit Singh in possession of Peshawar and other territory taken from Afghanistan by that unscrupulous ruler. Nevertheless the Lion of the Punjab, naturally suspicious, was deaf to every suggestion that the British army should have right of way through Sikh territory.

Sind, under the Amirs, was a wild region under very bad government. But it was defended by hordes of Beluch horsemen, recruited by the Amir's men, greedy of plunder and fearless of death. At that time there was no commercial or political motive for annexing Sind other than the necessity of finding an alternative route to Cabul. The strategical blunder of the Sind route was pointed out by the Duke of Wellington, who said the troops would have to force their way through a wild, disunited people, only to find themselves at the commencement of their difficulties. That was precisely what happened. Of Sind, little or nothing was known. It was contemptuously referred to as "Young Egypt." There was a good deal of external similarity, summed up by Sir William Napier in a couple of felicitous sentences:—"In their flatness, fertility, deserts, mountains, single river, and annual inundations—in their deltas, their scarcity of seaports, their frequent changes of rulers, their three races . . . In their former greatness, and their decay under a bad Government." Outside the broad strips of irrigated land in both countries stretches the inhospitable desert. But, says Mr. Shand very truly, Sind was as repellent to foreign cupidity as Egypt was inviting. The dust-storms and the simoom endangered the lives of troops on the march, the hot sand blinding and suffocating the horses The Bombay column, in which Jacob was a subaltern, of artillery, landed at Karachi and General Keane marched up the Indus Valley, finding difficulties from want of transport at every step. The column joined the Bengal force under General Cotton at Bukkur, a fortified island in the river. The combined columns fought their way through the Bolan, and reached Kandahar, which like Ghazni, was stormed. There was rejoicing when Shah Sujah was installed triumphantly in Cabul. Dost Mahomed retired behind the mountains, and Lord Auckland could boast of the universal popularity of the restored Amir. When the invading force fought its way through the Bolan, the tribes closed in on the lines of communication, cut off Keane's convoys and murdered his messengers. The safety of the army was endangered by the want of supplies, the small body of troops left in Sind being too weak to furnish escorts. The garrison at Sukkur was composed of 150 European soldiers from every regiment, men who could not march, who were troublesome, disorderly, discontented or feeble. Jacob was ordered to organise a scratch battery out of this unpromising material. At midsummer, he marched for Shikarpore, the guns being sent by water. In the first march of ten miles, an officer and seven men died of sunstroke. Four others, sent back on camels, died on the road. The survivors became mutinous, and refused to advance until a rousing appeal from Jacob induced them to persevere. At the end of three short marches, sixteen of that small detachment were dead. It was then decided that operations during the hot weather were impracticable. This gave the chief who had rallied the tribesmen, three months in which to do what he liked with Lord Keane's convoys and communications.

In October the Sind column assumed the offensive, and followed the tribesmen into their fastnesses. They learned a good deal about the country and the Biluch method of fighting and so prepared the ground for Sir Charles Napier's conquest of Sind in 1844. At Meanee, Jacob at the head of a force, which he had himself organised, took his share in the fighting, which gave 2,500 men the victory over 20,000. One of the cavalry charges is thus photographed by Sir William Napier :—"The whole body of cavalry was at full speed, clearing the nullahs without a check; the riders' spurs deep in their horses' sides, their different war-cries pealing high and clear, their swords whirling above their heads in gleaming circles: there was the fiery Jacob and the terrible Fitzgerald, careering alike in the same path of error, while the splendid troopers of the Third Cavalry, and the red turbans of the wild horsemen of Sind speeding through smoke and dust streamed like meteors behind them." Jacob was appointed A.-D.-C. to the Governor-General in recognition of his services at Meanee. The campaign was finished by Jacob, who by hard marching in the fearful heat, intercepted the Amir in his flight. At three in the morning, the Amir advanced with 8,000 men to attack and opened fire on Jacob's small force with three guns. When Jacob moved out, the Amir's troops, remembering the terrific charge which settled the day at Meanee, gave way and fled. Only ten men accompanied the Amir who escaped beyond the frontier. Sir Charles Napier was in no little anxiety when he came to know that Jacob with his gallant regiment would be confronted by a considerable force and moved at once to his assistance. The reports of the guns were in the old General's ears, when he fell senseless under the sunblaze. When he recovered, he still heard the firing, but did not know how the battle was going. A horseman galloped up announcing the victory. Sir Charles said subsequently, "I think it saved me. I felt life come back." Jacob had received from the Chief's A.-D.-C. the following characteristic missive :—"You have Sir Charles's permission to rob, murder, steal, hang and anything else to procure carriage; you may do anything if you can but catch Shere Mahomed. Do this and all your crimes will be pardoned." It was little after such achievements that Jacob should get the brevet rank of major and the substantive rank of captain. He was placed in charge of the desert frontier, where his manifold activities found full play. By degrees he encroached upon the desert with canals, and advanced the belt of fertility forty miles. This enabled him to find peaceable employment and lands for the predatory tribes, and obtain for the Government a large and continually increasing revenue. For twenty years he braved the terrible climate with what seemed to be impunity, except when he was sent for a short period on military duty to Persia. The Government accepted his services and showed a singular lack of appreciation of their extent and value. Though political duties were superadded to his military command, he was refused even the usual increment of salary, and was through all those laborious years in straitened circumstances. He died at Jacobabad in 1858 of brain fever supervening on exhaustion and bitter disappointment.

THE operations of the Malakand and Buner Field Forces are now officially reported upon, the volume to hand yesterday being appropriately uniform with those describing the operations in Tochi and the Mohmand country. The report is from the pen of Captain H. F. Walters, F.R.G.S., I.S.C., late Field Intelligence Officer with the Force. He begins his account with a resume of the events in Swat and adjacent states from August, 1895, to the eve of the outbreak of Malakand in July, 1897. Three years have elapsed since the disturbance broke out, but the incidents will not have been wholly forgotten. The story really begins with the close of the Chitral campaign, though Captain Walters enlarges his narrative by giving us some highly interesting information concerning the Akhund of Swat, whose death marks the period at which peace left the land of the Swatis. Instead of recognising the Akhund's sons as his spiritual and temporal successors the people allowed the Manki Mullah and others to split them up into factions and during the operations of the Chitral relief expedition, the Mullahs and other fanatics never ceased in their efforts to bring about a strong fanatical rising. The Khans of Dir and Nawagai came to blows. The Chitral reliefs of 1896 were completed without any disturbance, but immediately afterwards "numerous lying mischief-makers, always to be found in the Peshawar district," led the tribesmen to believe that Government intended annexing the country and that the power of the Khans in future would be merely nominal. A little lull preceded the storm, then the Hadda, Manki and Palam Mullahs commenced more vigorous intrigues and our next reliefs were interfered with. The Mad Fakir here appeared on the scene, promising paradise to

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

GERMAN STATEMENT REGARDING CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A Special German Note has been issued which declares that Germany seeks no partition of China and no special advantages, but only the restoration of order for which the agreement of the Powers is indispensable.

LINE TO CHEFOO INTERRUPTED.

The telegraph line between Chefoo and Shanghai is interrupted.

GUNS FROM THE CAPE FOR CHINA.

A battery of howitzers has returned to Capetown from the front in readiness to embark for China.

GENERAL SIR A. GASELEE.

Brigadier-General Sir A. Gaselee will have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in China.

MORE TROOPS REQUIRED AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Admiral Seymour wires from Tientsin on the 7th that the Chinese continued shelling the settlements and extending their line and more troops are required.

THE REBELLION SPREADING.

THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, 12th instant, says :—

The Boxer rebellion is spreading rapidly, and the recent successes of the Chinese are likely to set the whole country ablaze. The provinces south of the Yangtse have hitherto been unaffected by the movement; but they appear now to have caught the contagion, which is general in Northern China. The Boxers have appeared in large numbers at Wenchau, south of the Yangtse, and the circumstance is causing the greatest uneasiness to the Viceroys, who have hitherto been friendly towards foreigners. They are now at their wits' end at this fresh development, and it is difficult to tell what turn affairs will take.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

It is now announced that arrangements are being made to prepare a second division for service in China if required. Each brigade will probably consist of two British and two Native Battalions with four field batteries and a pioneer regiment as divisional troops. The corps will probably be detailed to-day.

The following regiments have been detailed for the Second Division for China :—The Black Watch, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Shropshire Light Infantry, the Scottish Rifles, the 20th Punjab Infantry, and the 6th Bengal Infantry. The other corps will be announced later.

The cavalry brigade for China will be despatched from Calcutta as soon as shipping can be arranged.

The General Commanding and Brigadiers for the second China Division have not yet been appointed and the force at present is only to be held in readiness in case of need. Meanwhile all British Officers belonging to regiments are warned, and those who are on leave are being recalled. In regard to the native regiments of the force, Officers will be detailed in the various commands from other Corps to bring the number of Officers in each up to the full strength of twelve, but these additional Officers will not join until further orders are issued. It is left to the Lieutenant-Generals of the Commands to, at any time, suspend leave locally should it prove necessary to do so.

The following telegram appears in the "Times of Ceylon" of Saturday last :—

HONGKONG, JULY 6, 4 p. m.

Particulars have now come to hand regarding the last scene at Peking. The story told by the refugees turns out to be quite true. All Europeans in Peking, including all the Foreign Ministers and their Staffs, together with all Legation guards, took refuge in the British Legation for the last ten days, but were closely besieged. Both food and ammunition were short, and resistance was hopeless from the first. Several attempts were made to send runners out asking for assistance, but most failed, and the runners were killed. On the morning of the 1st July the little force, estimated at nearly 1,000, composed of many nationalities, felt that escape was hopeless; food was almost exhausted, and ammunition all but spent. The Chinese, in overwhelming numbers, then rushed the compound, swarmed into the Legation, and cut every one to pieces. After this, they fired the Legation. Information from reliable sources, brought to the British Consul at Shanghai, says that all are dead, and this is abundantly confirmed.

No 1 Coolie Corps, under the command of Captain Rose, has fortunately escaped cholera. It should start for China with a clean bill of health.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

Another important change in the programme is notified. The Director of Indian Marine has decided that it would be better to fit out the Carthage as a hospital-ship in Bombay. He has consequently arranged that the Canning shall undock to-day and take over the troops of the Carthage. The Second Brigade staff will sail in the Chusan. The Canning will sail on Sunday instead of the Carthage.

The heavy downpour of rain has caused great inconvenience at the Docks, in the preparation of the transports for China. The fitting up of the Islanda has, however, been completed, and the provisions and stores are being shipped at intervals. An unfortunate incident was the occurrence of a leakage in one of the tanks in the mainhold which caused damage to some packages of tea and grain. These had to be unloaded and replaced by new ones. The leakage was repaired by the ship's engineers. It is expected that the work of shipping the provisions, &c., will be completed this evening, and the vessel will be ready to receive the Coolie Corps on board this morning.

The No. 3 Coolie Corps and the C Section No. 54, Native Field Hospital, will be detained at Jullander for a week.

Veterinary-Lieutenant J. Axe, who was in Bombay, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Mhow to accompany "C" Battery, R. H. A., under orders for China.

H. M. S. Marathon, Captain J. G. Field, under orders to proceed to China, left the Prince's Dock yesterday, and proceeded on her voyage to China, via Colombo. It is stated that she will escort the Indian transports to their destination in Chinese waters. The Marathon prior to her leaving Bombay was fully equipped with 6-inch guns.

The transport Islanda, Captain J. C. Tice, will sail to-day for China with the No. 1 Coolie Corps, which consists of 2 officers, one non-commissioned officer and one man (British), 2 commissariat agents, 1,078 coolies, 2 private followers, 3 horses and 2 ponies; and the "A" section No. 54 Native Field Hospital, comprising 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, British, 2 hospital assistants, 2 storekeepers, 1 agent, 3 non-commissioned officers and men, natives; 62 followers, 1 private follower, and 1 horses. The names of the officers who are in charge of the above scales follow :—Captain J. L. Rose, 2-1st Gurkhas, Lieutenant C. H. Alexander, 6th Bombay Cavalry and Captain Ogilvie, No. 54 N. F. Hospital.

The Infantry Brigade Staff with horses and servants will proceed in the P. & O. steamer Chusan, sailing about the 16th or 17th instant.

It is notified for information that the Rest Camp at Hoshangabad was opened on the 2nd instant, for the reception of troops.

Under instructions from Bombay Command, Head-Quarters, it is notified for information that pending further orders no troops or details will halt at Aligarh.

Under orders from the Quarter Master General in India, No. 3 Cooly Corps and Section "C" No. 54 Native Field Hospital will proceed to Jhansi and remain there until arrangements are made for their embarkation at Bombay.

Under instructions from the Quarter Master General in India, Simla, it is notified for information that a case of cholera having been reported in No. 4 Coolie Corps, the Corps will be segregated in the camp to which they were ordered to proceed, and will remain segregated there until they have been 10 days clear of cholera. the Corps will not leave until further orders. (Q. M. G. in India Telegram 443 F. O. dated Simla 12th July, 1900).

NO INDIAN LOAN BILL.

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said there was no intention of introducing an Indian Loan Bill.—*Reuter.*

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

29th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Mellis, Double Company Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty as Double Company Officer.

Military Works Service.—On return from duty in England, Major Allen, R.E., will be attached temporarily to the office of Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works Service.

Army Veterinary Department.—On transfer from Madras to the Bombay Command Veterinary-Lieutenant W. S. Anthony is posted for duty to chief station veterinary hospital at Karachi.

The undermentioned Officer has passed tests for his retention in the Indian Staff Corps.—2nd-Lieutenant Hunter, 1st Bombay Lancers.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examinations in the following languages :—Urdu, Higher Standard—2nd-Lieutenant McConaghy, 4th Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant Newcombe, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Milward, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Dunlop, 8th Bombay Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant Barr, 9th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Kensington, 21st Bombay Infantry. Urdu, Lower Standard—Lieutenant Wildes, Royal Scots; Lieutenant Maddock, Indian Medical Service; Lieutenant Sloan, Indian Medical Service; and Lance-Corporal Lynch, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment. Persian, Lower Standard—Lieutenant Kemble, 22nd Battery Royal Irish Regiment. Pushtu, Higher Standard—Store Sergeant Burke, Ordnance Department; and Corporal Stone, No. 25 Company Western Division, R. G. A. Marathi, Higher Standard—Lieutenant W. J. H. Hunter, 16th Bombay Infantry. Marathi, Obligatory Test G. O. C. C. No. 809 of 1898—Captain Baugh, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on the 30th June, 1900.

The undermentioned Officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction commencing at Poona on 9th August and will report themselves on the 8th idem to the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for instructions:—Captain Smith, Royal Field Artillery; Lieutenant Brook, R. F. A.; Lieutenant Stallard, R. F. A.; Captain Molesworth, R. G. A.; Lieutenant Drysdale, Royal Scots; Lieutenant Bill, 1st Battalion, R. F. A.; Lieutenant Hotham, Royal West Kent Regiment; Lieutenant Elwood, 1st Bombay Lancers; Captain Lloyd-Jones, 13th Bombay Light Infantry, Captain Lambert, R. A., No. 2 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under leave rules for Staff Corps; leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; specified period to count from date of leaving India :—Lieutenant H. Macdonald, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, for 6 months, on pension service, tenth year commencing 17th June.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Royal Garrison Artillery—Captain and Adjutant Sherer, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Karachi, from 7th May to 5th July, on privilege leave in India.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

RIVERS SWOLLEN.

For the past two days it has been raining heavily in Poona and round about the districts. Water at Sungam river rose very considerably and reached the buttresses of Fitzgerald's Bridge at the Bund. The river Moola is also swollen much near Kirkee. Several nullahs in the city were also swollen, the bye-paths leading from the College of Science to the Kusba Peth in the city were flooded. Water has reached the police chowkey near the bridge. It is still raining hard. A good fall of rain is also reported from the Southern Mahratta Country. Many famine-stricken people, who came to Poona, left for their villages to cultivate their lands.

A POONA TRAIN DELAYED.

The 2 o'clock train from Bombay did not reach Poona till 3 o'clock owing to the fall of a boulder in tunnel No. 7, on the ghat.

THE FRONTIER MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of the permanent way inspector and his alleged accomplices, in what has been known as the Sibi mystery, and which opened in Quetta on the 5th instant, has ended in an acquittal. Only a few witnesses for the prosecution were called, who retracted what had been deposed before the committing magistrate. A decision has yet to be given in regard to the two trollymen, who turned approvers and on whose confessions the prosecution was mainly based. It is believed that the local Government will be moved for permission to appeal to the local High Court. This is the intention of the widow of the murdered man.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, JULY 12.

The BISN Co's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening homewards.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Borneo arrived here from Colombo, this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia from Bombay to Trieste, arrived at Aden, on the morning of the 13th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru arrived at Hongkong on 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sunset steady.

Good Bhowsugar 4 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63¼
Bar Silver	28 7-16

The sums of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £31,700,000, Decrease £1,000,000; Public Deposits £8,800,000, Decrease £2,500,000; Other Deposits £42,000,000, Increase £1,300,000; Other Securities £29,900,000; Decrease £900,000; Notes and Gold £18,800,000, Decrease £700,000. The Bank reserve is 37 per cent. of the liabilities.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SERIOUS DISASTER AT NITRAL'S NEK.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 12th instant, has been received in which, he says, the Boers have overpowered the British garrison at Nitral's Nek, capturing two guns of O Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, nearly a squadron of the Scots Greys and about ninety men of the Lincoln Regiment.

The fight lasted throughout the day and, I fear, our casualties are heavy.

Reinforcements which were sent, arrived too late.

BOERS REPULSED ELSEWHERE.

A simultaneous attack was made by the Boers on Deerdepoort but was repulsed.

General Smith-Dorrien inflicted heavy loss on the enemy near Krugersdorp.

General Buller repulsed the Boers at Paardekraal.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

An *Indian Daily News* special telegram, dated London, 12th instant, says :—

The Boers have liberated the following members of Lumsden's Horse, nearly all of whom were captured at Karee siding :—Sergeant D. Fraser, Troopers R. Macdonald, J. Petersen, L. Williams, R. Firth, A. McGillivray, J. Saunders and C. Axlton; they are all well.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

The following complete list of casualties in Lumsden's Horse to 4th June last, has been received from South Africa.

HOUT NEK, 30-4-1900.

Killed—Major Showers, Privates H. C. Lumsden, A. F. Franks, R. U. Case, and R. J. Clayton-Daubeny, buried by the enemy.

Wounded—Sergeant-Major C. M. C. Marsham, Lance-Sergeant Y. S. Elliott, Private J. A. H. Burn-Murdoch (severely), Sergeant F. S. Macnamara.

Wounded and Prisoners—Lance-Sergeant D. S. Fraser, Lieutenant (I) C. E. Crane, and Private C. A. Walton.

Prisoners—Private A. McGillivray, Corporal A. H. Firth, Privates J. S. Saunders, T. G. Petersen, Z. G. Williams and R. N. McDonald.

VEREENIGING, 26-5-1900.

Slightly wounded—Sergeant H. A. Campbell.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi with English mails and the following passengers :—

Brinkley Major C E
Brough Lieut A
Baird Mr James
Battye Mrs W R
Barton Mr W F
Burton Major N J
Boters Mrs infr and nurse
Broch Mr L
Crossley Mr F F
Chapman Mr J B
Considine Mr W J
Coleman Mr T C
Conlan Hon J
Cholmely Mr N G
Dunne Mr F P
Dick Capt M
Dowson Mr and Mrs F
Eichner Mr
Edwards Major C G F
Fooks Mr H
Fraser Mrs A H L and child
Finn Mr F
Goorz Rev D
Glass Mr David
Hyde Mr S J
Hogg Mr W
Hambro Lieut H E
Hooper Mr R A A
Inch Mr and Mrs
Justice Dr
Kendall Mr W J
Karkarkar Revd C V
Lyle Mr D K
Lugard Miss
Lean Lieut Col W W
Lindquist Mrs
Mobracken Mrs
Ousley Mrs
Ogilvie Mrs W H
Padukota H H the Rajah of
Paul Mr and Mrs C St
Porter Mr W R
Porter Mrs
Reynolds Mr H H
Rowland Mr A
Rogers Mr C
Raley Mr J W
Roe Mr N P
Robinson Mr C B
Ross Mr E R
Robinson Mr H J
Shadwell Mrs
Simons Dr and Mrs
Simons Miss
Stewart Mr and Mrs
Sargant Mr S J
Sargant Miss
Smith Mr J C H
Scott Revd and Mrs C V R
Spencer Mrs
Turnbull Mr
Tosh Mrs Pauline
Tucker Mrs
Williams Capt C S
Wilkinson Major
Wilkins Candy Col W H
Yusufali Mr A J

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 19th Bombay Infantry will move from the Kolapur Segregation Camp to Chaman on the 14th, while the 3rd Bombay Infantry, which is stationed to-day midway between Sibi and Quetta on the Bolan Railway, will rail from thence to Quetta on the 20th current.

AFFAIRS IN SAWANTWADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The period, which elapsed between the death of the late Sir Desai and the announcement in the "Durbari Gazette" that his Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to recognize the succession of the half-brother of the departed prince to the gadi, was one of intense excitement and anxious suspense to the inhabitants of Sawantwadi, which forms not an insignificant part of the political charge of the Bombay Government. The public has now returned to a calmer frame of mind and has been anxiously awaiting the day, on which the installation ceremony is to take place. The recent changes in the administration inspired the people with the hope that Mr. Walsh, Political Agent, has boldly set himself to the task of providing an effective guarantee against the recurrence of the past misfortunes, which clouded the life of the late Mr. Desai. It can be said without the fear of contradiction that the premature decay which assailed the late Sir Desai and cut off his life in the bloom was the legitimate result of his pernicious environments. The story of the necromancers who attempted in the cemetery to revivify the corpse of the unfortunate prince by means of charms and incantations and thereby suspended the funeral for a day, throws a strong and clear light on the surroundings of the late Sir Desai. It now boots us nothing to weep over our past misfortunes. Let our past mistakes guide us in future, Mr. Walsh, therefore, can never be too careful and cautious in the work of the re-organization of the Palace Establishment, which he has undertaken. Of all the posts on the Palace Establishments none is more important or delicate than that of the, companion to the Sir Desai. The companion is the adviser, guide and confidante of the prince. He, therefore, must be a man of mature age, of liberal education and above all of high character for conservative patriotism as regards the rights and privileges of Native Princes and of independence honesty, integrity and judgment.—Yours, &c.,

Sawantwadi, MAHRATTA.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A special general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiastic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, I M S, President, was in the chair. The following resolutions were passed :—The Anthropological Society of Bombay record their deep sense of the loss the Society has sustained by the death of the Honorary Secretary Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha. The Anthropological Society feels this as a blow and an irreparable loss. At a time when this Society was in some difficulty, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha came to its rescue, and it is mainly, if not entirely, due to him that the Society enjoys its present quarters in the Town Hall. Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha was an original member and one of the founders of this Society, and it owes much to his many and varied accomplishments. A man of deep culture, he spared no pains in regard to anything furthering Anthropological research and studies. It was, thus that he was twice elected President. His contributions to the Society's Transactions were always much appreciated, and this very fact is one of the elements which now deepens the sense of his loss. A copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. da Cunha, with the expression of the Society's sympathy with her and her family in their great bereavement; that Mr. Jiwanjee Jamshedji Modi be appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Society in place of the late Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha

THE SEASON OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

THE following is the Board of Revenue's telegraphic summary for the week ending the 7th instant :—"Rainfall is heavy or good on the West Coast and parts of the Circars and Karnool; light elsewhere and irregularly distributed. Irrigation supplies under large works are ample and in minor works seasonably low. Cultivation and sowing are proceeding actively almost throughout. Young standing crop is generally fair, but needs rain in parts of the Deccan, Carnatic and Central Districts where rain is also wanted to extend sowings. Pasturage is generally moderate and fodder is sufficient. Cattle is generally normal and improving in parts where it has been weak. The rise of prices continued generally, except in South Canara, where there was a fall. The rise of the last few weeks has, however, only been slight. Test-workers in Kistna are 1,527, and in the Deccan 12,889; weavers in Cuddapah 3 010; total workers, 6,962 men, 8,747 women and 1,717 children; the increase chiefly in Karnool is unexplained. General prospects are fair, but rain is needed almost everywhere."

TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

THE clouds that had hung over Brussels and the country around it lifted where Namur was left behind. Those who only know Belgium from the railway between Lille and Brussels, or between Brussels and Ostend, or between Brussels and Antwerp, would hardly believe what a lovely country lies away to the S. E. When the sun came out and lit up the land then one learned for the first time that even Belgium has scenery, which may compare with many parts more famous and better known. The line runs through forests; not forests of stately elms, stalwart oaks, and heavy foliage, but of trees whose trunks stand close together with no lower branches, and no foliage until near the top. The sun breaks through the light leaves of June, and lies on the ground in lines and patches and convoluted diagrams, and brings out the colour of the trunks, so that the forest is not unlike a backwood of Canadian hemlock. The trees were birches, already in the splendour of early summer; copper beeches, their young leaves of bright and burnished gold; and ash, backward for the time of year. One remembers Tennyson's "black as ashbuds in March," and this is early June! After the forest we pass through a land all gardens—every inch is cultivated. There are no hedges, and for every three or four cows a boy or a girl, or an old woman, is in attendance, the servant of the sleepy-eyed kine, to warn them off the patch of meadow and the patch of wheat. The grass is a brighter green; the leaves have more yellow in them than with us; the outline of the cottages and farmhouses is clearer; the smoke of the woodcutters' fires as it rolls up through the tiles is a lighter grey than we can see in our woods. Suddenly the country, which has been flat, assumes a new and more lovely guise; it pretends to be mountainous; the train runs through rolling hills which are no higher than the rails; they do not rise into the clouds, but they sink down and make deep valleys with bold bluffs and cliffs and steep inclines and curves and slopes hung with trees. Wordsworth, with his adjectives, now out of use, and quaint, like the fashions of his time, says of this valley :

As mine eyes
Turn from the fortified and threatening hill,
How sweet the prospect of yon watery glade
With its grey locks clustering in pensive shade,
That, shaped like old monastic turrets, rise
From the smooth meadow ground serene and still.

Observe that our poets no longer speak of a threatening hill, a watery glade, a pensive shade, or a serene meadow. To every age its own adjectives. We leave these everlasting hills and plunge once more into woods and invade solitudes with a shriek of the engine that ought to drive the dryads scuttling across the open to reach the thickest woods. Alas! the dryads hear the shriek ten times a day. They heed it no more than the song of the lark over their heads or the lowing of the cows in the meadow. There are glades where the woodcutter has been at work, the fallen trees lie about waiting to be hoisted in the long trucks and carried off. They are a race apart—the wood cutters and the charcoal burners of the forest; they bore, formerly, an evil reputation. The kindly Church found them out and built woodland shrines for them in the clearings. You may find their churches even at home, in the New Forest. Nay, were not the villages of Hampstead, Willesden, and Hornsey once the homes of the wood cutter and the charcoal burner? And were not their churches built at first in order to redeem the people from heathendom? On the higher branches of the poplar at a distance you may see lumps like great birds' nests. They are not birds' nests, but mistletoe, which in this land loves the poplar more than the oak. What else can be expected of a foreigner?

From Brussels to Luxemburg is a day's journey. From door to door it takes eight hours, of which three-quarters of an hour are spent walking about the platform of Arlon station. But you will own at the close of it that the day might have been worse spent; one might have wasted a morning trying to work—*Minerva invita*—when not in the mood; one might have spent the afternoon in a club smoking-room listening to gossip. Meantime we have seen the S.E. corner of Belgium, and a very fair corner it is. As for Luxemburg, I really am astonished at the disrespectful way in which it is mentioned in Murray's Hand Book—mine, however, is an old copy, and no doubt there have been other editions since—speak, or used to speak of it, as if there were no good inns and not much to see. Why, there is one inn, at least, which would pass muster in Paris or London, and as for things to see, the place is a treasure house. There is the old part with narrow winding streets and ancient houses, gabled, overhanging, with carved stones; there is the Ducal Palace, an ancient place all beautiful without; there are ruins Roman and mediæval; there are boulevards and gardens, parks, and shaded walks; there are the lines of ramparts; the town stands upon a rock overhanging deep ravines; one may walk outside the wall gay with blue salvia, stonecrop, yellow hawk weed, and ivyleafed snapdragon; and at this time of year with every kind of flowering bush growing at its foot. And there are the old houses with the tourelles—why did we never have tourelles on our own old houses? And the tall modern houses with the green jalousies high above the tourelles, but looking so mean beside them, and there is the market place, broad, busy, crowded, covered with stalls, and loud with the talk, half in French and half in German, of those who buy and those who sell. I had forgotten one most remarkable thing about Luxemburg. Just before the train reaches the city, Father Time jumps over a hour. He deprives the traveller of a whole hour of his life; he robs him of an hour; for a whole hour one is absolutely unable to commit one single sin, either mortal or venial. You get in at half-past six, and lo! it is half-past seven. At nine o'clock they call it ten, and the city goes to bed. In the morning you get up at half-past eight and go down to breakfast at nine. The "salle a manger" is empty; the waiters reproach you with looks; it is ten o'clock. Fie! you have lain in bed till half-past nine. But to lose this hour—is it loss or gain?

If you want illustrations of mediæval life, you may find them in plenty at Treves. Mediæval architecture may be studied at Hildesheim at Nuremberg, and at Frankfort; but nowhere will you find so many reminders of mediæval life and manners as at Treves. The French Revolution destroyed the ancient things in customs, as well as in ideas, all over France; but some of them linger still in the quiet old German cities. We are fortunate in seeing the Whitsuntide procession, which is conducted through the narrow streets of the ancient city exactly as it has always been conducted from time immemorial. It is a very long procession, taking about two hours to wind its way. First march the boys, carrying banners and singing some kind of Litany; after them the young girls, even the quite small children, who also sing as they go; then follow the young men, some with scarves, some with cocked hats, some carrying banners, and all singing as they go; after them the maidens; and then, a sight pathetic, the old women, singing in their cracked old voices. The banners are borne aloft and make a brave show. There is a band of music; the girls are crowned with chaplets of white lilac; they carry lilies in their hands; lilies real and lilies artificial; lilies in silver and lilies in silver gilt; the little ones carry baskets containing dolls of babies in white, or lambs in soft white wool. They are all dressed in white or blue. In the procession are observed the officers of the church. The magnificent beadle with his cap and robe of scarlet and his staff of office; the choristers are there, and the boys who minister at the altar, in white and red cassocks; the seminarists are there, marching with eyes cast down, lest they behold, perchance, the vanity of a white chaplet, or the snare of a soft cheek, or the deadly lure of a smiling eye—poor lads! Here comes a troop of men, singing lustily from a hymn book in parts; and here comes the end of the procession, with priests in gorgeous copes, chanting as they go, and followed by the Host under a canopy borne by four men bareheaded, and escorted by others, also bareheaded, carrying lighted tapers.

It is so old and yet so familiar, one remembers and recognises it all. Such was the procession five hundred years ago; so it marched through the streets at Easter, at Whitsuntide, at Corpus Christi towards the cathedral, while the bells of every parish church rang out. It was not in Treves that I was standing, it was in Chepe, and the procession was on its way to Paul's.

Again, you have read how on Midsummer Eve the houses were adorned with boughs. You have imagined, no doubt, a small branch stuck up over every door. Yet Herrick wrote quite plainly :

—Mark
How each field turns a street, each street a park
Made green and trimmed with trees.

If you go to Treves at Whitsuntide you will understand what Herrick meant. All along the line of march before every house is a line of branches representing so many trees; they rise to the first floor; they are set side by side; they transform the street, literally, into an avenue of green leaves and waving branches. When the procession is over the trees are taken down and carried away.

Then we read how, in the days of the Plantagenets, the people would strew the way with flowers. All along the line of march the spring blossoms were cast abroad to be trampled on. It seemed a shame and a pity. There were piles of laburnum and lilac and hawthorn, with flowers of all kinds lying in the road for the feet of the pilgrims. It was pretty, but it seemed a waste. As if for a mediæval procession there could be any waste or lavish gifts of all that could make it more splendid and more solemn!

It pleased us as bystanders to watch the faces of those who went by. All the girls showed in their eyes and in their carriage a sense of the sacredness of the function. One or two here and there under their white lilac chaplets were rapt and ecstatic; their cheeks were flushed, their eyes bright, their lips parted. To be sure there where only a few so deeply moved, but all were touched with awe. Of the men some were stolid; some were touched, but not so deeply as the girls; some were obviously doing a thing that perhaps carried indulgences with it, some were throwing their heart into the singing after the German fashion, and as they tramped along one saw many faces that were familiar. They had come out of illuminated MSS. for the occasion—it was kindly done; some had come out of Durer's pictures. Ah! the patient faces, hardened by toil and suffering and the anxieties of a world far less comfortable or secure in possesion than now. But it was kindly done in them as well.

It seemed at first a great pity to arrive in Heidelberg during holiday time, when all the students were away for Whitsuntide. One missed the flat cap and the shawl flung over the shoulder and the careless swagger of the German undergraduate, tall and lithe and handsome. The streets lacked his all-prevailing presence. At the same time, there were compensations. By reason of his absence one could penetrate into places impossible in term time. Notably, there was the "Carcer," the student's prison. Delinquents who drink too much and become noisy and make rows in the streets are brought before the authorities of the University, not of the town, and are sentenced to short terms of imprisonment in the "Carcer." As the place is empty in vacation we were permitted to see it. The prison consists of four or five good-sized rooms on the first floor of the University buildings. Every room has one or two wooden beds, each with a flock mattress; there is also for each bed a chair and a table. It would appear that every prisoner provides himself before going in with a large assortment of chalks, and that he beguiles the weary hours of captivity by drawing figures, heads, and caricatures upon the walls, or by writing verses. One sufferer has narrated briefly in rhyme the vision of a lovely "madchen" which came to him in the night, and vanished most unkindly when he awoke in the morning; another and another and another have drawn their own portraits. One, apparently a Briton, has chalked the figure of a ship, with the patriotic if not original legend, "Rule, Britannia, Britannia rules the Waves!" Those who can neither draw nor make rhymes, write their names. Every wall is a palimpsest, inscribed over and over again; every inch of the ceiling is occupied with their artless designs. The carcer is secured by a formidable door studded with the traditional square headed nails. As the place was empty it was under the care of a pretty little blue-eyed maid of ten springs and no winters. When the new term begins, with its realities, this little angel of peace and joy vanishes and is succeeded by her papa, a stern and Rhadamanthine officer of the Herr Rector and the Senatus, who carries keys and locks up that abominable door. Four and twenty students are at the present moment under sentence, and, on their return, will be clapped into durance. No doubt some of them are buying chalks and taking lessons in the life schools in order to produce something worthy of the occasion, while others are working up the impromptu verses which express the captive's weariness and the lover's longing. It is a pleasing place and might with advantage be transferred to Cambridge, only one fears that the Vice-Chancellor would prohibit the chalks and insist upon the cells preserving their primitive and inhospitable purity of plaster.

We were told that the mind of the Teuton was inflamed against us on account of our wickedness in not turning both cheeks to the Boer. Perhaps, the Teuton's papers, we observed, did their level best to misrepresent the English side of the war and to minimise the importance of the English successes. But we saw nothing of the alleged exasperation. Only twice did we experience anything like discourtesy. The first occasion was brought upon us by our own misconduct. It will hardly be believed that in a certain cathedral I suffered my companion, who was tired, to take my arm. In a church! Monstrous! The rebuke administered by the beadle we will not readily forget. But this was not due to the Boers. The second instance was perhaps partly instigated by the exasperation of the national mind against the un-English lack of meekness. Being in a university town, I naturally desired to see the university library. I accordingly presented myself at the desk of an official, and in my best German begged permission to see the library. To my astonishment the official turned upon me a stony countenance and said, without any of the ordinary embellishments of a refusal, "Nein!" My German is of a kind which is easily disconcerted when anything unexpected happens. I therefore repeated my request. "Nein," he replied again. I then observed a map of the Transvaal hanging on the wall, and, not seeing my way to wither up this extremely boorish person, I clapped my hat upon my head and retired. Reader, do not walk arm in arm in a German cathedral, because it is wicked; I assure you it is very wicked. And do not ask the Heidelberg assistant librarian, or perhaps the book duster, for permission to see the library unless you wish to find an exception to the delightful courtesy with which the Germans receive the stranger and answer his questions and generally help him along.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE, 22.

THERE seems to exist a fairly general impression that no hill is worthy of a caution or danger board unless it is of sufficiently steep gradient, and this fact is often forced home in reading the adverse criticisms which are now and again published, when danger boards are erected on apparently harmless looking hills. As a matter of fact, it is almost as often the environment of a hill, which makes it dangerous, as it is the gradient. A hill, for instance, with a sharp right angled turn into a busy thoroughfare at the bottom may have a gradient such as a cyclist could easily run down without the use of a brake, but its danger obviously exists in landing the cyclist with perhaps a dead wall in front of him, and a sharp right and a sharp left turn, with possibly a fair amount of traffic about. Such a hill certainly deserves a caution board, and it is to be hoped that those who erect them will not be dissuaded on account of such remarks as that referred to above, which only show a superficial judgment.

What is now known as the "Show question" at last appears to be in the way of being solved, for several of the leading cycle and tyre makers have decided not to exhibit at all during the coming show season. Certainly most of those who have already made this decision exhibited in the past at the National Show, of which the fortieth annual exhibition to be held this next winter will be the ninth, and it seems that it is the continuity of the National Show which will be seriously threatened. The Stanley Club has held its annual show for twenty three years, and certainly has the support of the cycling public. The Stanley Show, at any rate, during recent years, has been held in buildings comparatively easily got at, able while the National Show has always been handicapped by the long and tedious journey to its venue at the Crystal Palace. Visitors to Stanley Show can thoroughly get through the narrow streets of the ancient city exactly as it has always been conducted from time immemorial. It is a very long procession, taking about two hours to wind its way. First march the boys, carrying banners and singing some kind of Litany; after them the young girls, even the quite small children, who also sing as they go; then follow the young men, some with scarves, some with cocked hats, some carrying banners, and all singing as they go; after them the maidens; and then, a sight pathetic, the old women, singing in their cracked old voices. The banners are borne aloft and make a brave show. There is a band of music; the girls are crowned with chaplets of white lilac; they carry lilies in their hands; lilies real and lilies artificial; lilies in silver and lilies in silver gilt; the little ones carry baskets containing dolls of babies in white, or lambs in soft white wool. They are all dressed in white or blue. In the procession are observed the officers of the church. The magnificent beadle with his cap and robe of scarlet and his staff of office; the choristers are there, and the boys who minister at the altar, in white and red cassocks; the seminarists are there, marching with eyes cast down, lest they behold, perchance, the vanity of a white chaplet, or the snare of a soft cheek, or the deadly lure of a smiling eye—poor lads! Here comes a troop of men, singing lustily from a hymn book in parts; and here comes the end of the procession, with priests in gorgeous copes, chanting as they go, and followed by the Host under a canopy borne by four men bareheaded, and escorted by others, also bareheaded, carrying lighted tapers.

It is so old and yet so familiar, one remembers and recognises it all. Such was the procession five hundred years ago; so it marched through the streets at Easter, at Whitsuntide, at Corpus Christi towards the cathedral, while the bells of every parish church rang out. It was not in Treves that I was standing, it was in Chepe, and the procession was on its way to Paul's.

Again, you have read how on Midsummer Eve the houses were adorned with boughs. You have imagined, no doubt, a small branch stuck up over every door. Yet Herrick wrote quite plainly :

—Mark
How each field turns a street, each street a park
Made green and trimmed with trees.

If you go to Treves at Whitsuntide you will understand what Herrick meant. All along the line of march before every house is a line of branches representing so many trees; they rise to the first floor; they are set side by side; they transform the street, literally, into an avenue of green leaves and waving branches. When the procession is over the trees are taken down and carried away.

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A very "tall" yarn is reported from America in connection with Murphy, the man who rode one mile inside a guinea behind a railway train. The novelty is in the form of an electric battery fastened to the front of the machine with a switch attached to the steering head, the wires passing over the handle-bars, and communicating with another battery behind the seat-pillar. Murphy's idea is that by clutching hold of the wires he can obtain a shock to permeate his whole body, and thus obtain a feeling of sudden strength. His "modus operandi" is to clutch hold of the wires on nearing the tape, so that his final sprint may be electrically assisted. As a theory this may be all very

Sargent, Waterhouse, Abbey, Boughton, La Thangue, Solomon S. Solomon and several others. There are sixteen toned reproductions of pictures by some of these artists and several engravings. Part II. of an article on "Sporting Cups and Trophies" gives several specimens of such silver prizes with much interesting information on the subject. Studio-talk as usual contributes all the art doings from the provinces, and from art centres abroad, with profuse illustrations of new work and designs. The Summer Number of the STUDIO will be issued shortly, and will be devoted to the consideration of modern English water-colour drawings.

MY POULTRY AND HOW I MANAGE THEM, by an Indian Henwife. (Edinburgh Press, 47, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.) This third edition of a very useful little book will prove of invaluable assistance to those who keep fowls and want something better than the ordinary, or rather extraordinary Indian moorghi, and its diminutive egg. It gives practical advice and hints about poultry in health and sickness, in the hills or on the plains, and strengthens generally the hand of the amateur hen-farmer.

A new edition of TENNYSON'S POEMS, brought out by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., will be welcome to the public. A volume containing all the smaller pieces, with In Memoriam, Maud, The Princess and Enoch Arden, has sixteen illustrations, and is printed on thin paper, in double columns, bound in red, and forms a fair addition to the book-shelf.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

IN the beginning of the present year Dr. Nield Cook, Health Officer of Calcutta, obtained the sanction of the Municipal Commissioners to the inauguration of an interesting experiment. Acting on the assumption that mosquitoes of the anopheles genus formed a link in the transmission of malaria to man, Dr. Cook obtained the appointment of Mahomed Bux and an assistant to hunt out the breeding places of the anopheles mosquitoes, and, if possible, to kill them in the larval or pupal stage of existence. Mahomed Bux, the head mosquito-hunter, was in a way an expert, having been trained by Major Ronald Ross for the work when he was conducting his investigations in Calcutta. Dr. Nield Cook in his annual report gives an interesting account of what was accomplished during the first three months of the experiment. The first business was to find out the breeding places of the anopheles, and Mahomed Bux and his assistant having brought in specimens, their results were verified by the Assistant Medical Officer and Dr. Cook, and the places where the specimens were discovered were carefully noted on the map. In three months eighty-nine such breeding grounds were discovered, and a full list of these is given by Dr. Cook. He points out that most of them are tanks; not the large well-made tanks, containing comparatively clean water—in such places he has never discovered the anopheles larvæ—but small tanks, often with a fair amount of comparatively foul vegetation, more or less corresponding with the duckponds on village greens in England. However, there appears to be a state of filthiness in which even the anopheles mosquito cannot thrive, for they were rarely found in tanks which contained what was practically sewage and teemed with low forms of animal life, nor were they usually formed in drains containing sewage, which formed the breeding grounds for some varieties of the culex species, but they were occasionally found in stagnant ditches containing the waste water from stand-pipes. Many of the anopheles tanks contained quantities of fish and tadpoles, but here the larvæ were not placental except in corners shut off by floating bamboos, etc., and Dr. Cook draws the inference that the fish and tadpoles feed on the larvæ if there is no other food that they prefer though they do not entirely prevent the breeding of the mosquitoes. The most favourable breeding grounds appeared to be excavations containing water, but as the search was made in dry weather most of these places were dried up. The town proper contained very few breeding places in the extreme north, and is attributed to most of the filthy tanks having been filled up or improved. Certain places, which usually show a high fever mortality, had many mosquito breeding grounds, but Hastings, Ward 18, which is shown as having a very high fever mortality, contains only one large tank with clean water, and neither anopheles or other mosquito larvæ were found there. Dr. Cook discovered, however, that the blocks to which heavy fever mortality in this locality had been attributed were not inhabited by regular residents of Calcutta, but by military men and followers of the Transport Service, and that the population has been vastly under estimated. Some experiments were tried by the extermination of the anopheles larvæ. It was found that a dose of kerosine oil quickly killed them in pools, but that they reappeared again in about a week. Most of them might be destroyed by kerosening the pools every few days and then filling up or draining the pools. The tanks, however, present much greater difficulties, as it is not easy to cover the surface of even a small tank with kerosine where there is much vegetation. The experiments in this direction were by no means a success, but Dr. Cook does not think the difficulties are insuperable. Much good, he thinks, might be done by filling up or improving the foul tanks in which the mosquitoes breed, and if they were once exterminated in the town it is doubtful whether they would come in from outside to any extent. The experiment has disclosed some interesting facts, and Dr. Nield Cook's conclusion is not unreasonable. "All things conditioned," he says "it does not appear probable that any appreciable effect can be made on the prevalence of malarial fevers in Calcutta with an expenditure of Rs. 30 a month, including the pay of establishment." Whether the expenditure of a much larger sum would be justified is a question which can only be answered by a much more intimate knowledge of the slums of Calcutta than we possess, but we should be surprised to learn that 89 pools, tanks, and ditches represent anything like all the stagnant water in Calcutta where the anopheles may find a breeding place. Further, we should still doubt if the part played by the mosquito in connection with malaria is known with sufficient completeness to justify a large expenditure on extermination—"Pioneer."

THE REAL PERIL IN CHINA.

HOWEVER self-willed and intrepid the Dowager Empress may be, she can only rule by means of the support of some at least of the chiefs of the Manchu dynasty. She is, and can be, only a party leader, owing her prestige mainly to her intelligence and strength of will, and therefore must at times follow her army in order that she may restrain the command The situation has been known to exist frequently in countries which enjoy the blessings of constitutional government, and even in European despotisms. She has, perhaps, inspired the native Tories, who are opposed to all foreign innovations and interference, with more energy then they would display without her help, but at all times they are there, and must be considered by whoever would even only seem to rule in China. That they should have been exasperated by the events of recent years to the point at which they are ready to risk all in the hope of throwing off the hated control from outside was only to be expected. The dissensions and mutual jealousies of their foreign masters are well calculated to give them encouragement. Russia, it is said, has undertaken to make short work of the Boxers, and no doubt she could. But the other Powers will not leave her to act alone, and she for her part will not give a free hand to anybody. She is the less likely to do so because the only other Power which has a strong available force close at hand is Japan. The United States, indeed, boast of the sixty thousand men they have in the Philippines, but it seems improbable that Imperialism has made such progress among the Americans that they would be disposed to send a third or a half of that army to Northern China. Neither would they be left free to act by themselves. Our occupation of Egypt and its consequences have not been spread before the eyes of the world for nothing. Whoever goes in to restore order will have to stay to see that it is maintained—and will, in plain words, be the master. The alternative is a concerted occupation to which all parties interested will contribute pro rata, and how first to organise and then to work a control on those lines is a problem which it may well pass the wit of man to solve. The Cretan deadlock is repeating itself in an aggravated form, and if the Chinese think they have a fine opportunity to assert themselves we need be surprised. Whether the ruling clique round the Dowager Empress has come to that conclusion, and is letting the storm loose deliberately, or whether they cannot trust their troops, who, being Chinamen, fear like other Chinamen, and therefore dare not act with vigour, the fact remains that nothing effectual is being done to suppress the Boxers.

It is a rather ridiculous, and may well become a very dangerous, solution. We are not speaking only of the chance that missionaries may continue to be murdered and that traders will find their business suspended. As far as we are concerned there is a greater peril than this. Order could be restored, probably with no very great difficulty, if Russia were allowed to act. But it is patent to all the world that she can only do the work we have carried through in the Nile Valley if she remains as we have remained in Egypt. But will she be permitted to do this? And if she is not, what is the alternative? These questions are of infinitely greater importance than the honesty or dishonesty of the Empress's proclamations to the Boxers, or the doubt whether when General Nieh said it was dangerous to advance against those heroes he was thinking of them or of his masters in the palace. We may take it for granted that neither Germany, Italy, nor any of the less interested Powers will undertake the burden even if they were encouraged. Japan would not be allowed. Neither would we. What then remains except that we either decide to allow this Chinese anarchy to continue permanently, with alternations of quiet and acute spasms, or allow Russia to act if she is willing? It is, we know, a great heresy just now to hold that Russia may safely be allowed to predominate in Northern China; and yet what are the material reasons why she should not, and what will follow if she is restrained?

Our interests in Northern China are purely those of security for our trade. That security we cannot get under the existing native anarchy and corruption. There must be something else, and if the alternative is the predominance of Russia, in what way will that trade suffer? If, however, we do not feel confident about the probable commercial policy of Russia, we must provide some other security. It is idle chatter to talk about the independence of China. An empty sack cannot stand upright, more especially when it is rotten. Some among us would be prepared to see this country add the administration of Northern China to the task it already has in Egypt. They will, of course, play the big drum of patriotism, and tickle everybody who opposes them with the name of Little Englander. But if we allow ourselves to be worked into enthusiasm by the big drum, and embark on great administrative obligations on the mainland of China, and in contact with Russia, we shall commit a grievous blunder. By so doing we shall be guilty of nothing less than the colossal folly of throwing away all that remains of the advantage of that insular position to which, more than to any other material cause, we owe our place in the world. When once we are in direct contact with a great military power whose communications are overland, and cannot be cut by our fleet, it matters not a jot on which continent the frontier may be. We have assumed the obligation to maintain an army on the continental model in addition to our Fleet—and we have thrown away the unique advantage we possess among the Powers of Europe. That we shall drift into doing this is the real Chinese peril for the British Empire.—*St. James' Budget.*

THE WONDERFUL UNANIMITY OF THE POWERS IN CHINA.

THE "St. James' Budget" of June 22, writes:—There is something more than a little grim in a remark made on Saturday by the "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg. It is that "The greatest dread is manifested at any attempt to discuss questions which refer to the possibility or necessity of compelling a change in the actual government of China, or which in any way go beyond the strict requirements of the moment." It would not be easy to give the measure of the depth and sincerity of the harmony of the Powers better than in the judicious words of this observation. The said harmony is in fact very close akin to the kind of friendship which may not uncommonly be seen to exist between private persons. It is a good working comradeship so long as certain conflicting interests of both parties are not concerned, but is destined to instant ruin if the overhaste of either, or the action of third parties, suddenly brings the suppressed cause for dissension between them to the front. Therefore when they are wise and know that a quarrel may have disastrous consequences they keep strict silence on the forbidden subject, and can even combine to muzzle the inconvenient strangers who inceptly or mischievously endeavour to drag it into the light. Meanwhile they act together as far as they can. With care and good luck they may sail comfortably enough together so long as neither unwisdom, nor time, nor chance brings about the turning of the fat into the fire. Of this kind of friendship there is this to be said, that it is better than actual seizure of one another by the beard, but not much more can be pleaded in its favour. Its deficacy is extreme, and it is subject to this constant danger, that a third party who has an interest in setting the friends by the ears can, not infrequently, trundle the apple of discord between them—and then their calculated silence is broken and the fight begins. Now, if one is looking carefully into all the mass of news, and rumour professing to be news, which comes from China, in search of the element or the condition which dominates the whole situation, is it not possibly just this, that the Palace has every motive for bringing the Powers to quarrel among themselves? And supposing, as we fairly may, that this is the case, what more effectual course could it take than to force forward that very "necessity of compeling a change in the actual government of China" which is only thought of at St. Petersburg with shudderings and an eager disposition to hush down dangerous talk. Observe, it has pretty well come to this with the Manchu clan, with which contains the Imperial family, that unless it can repel what it calls foreign aggression it will be squeezed out of existence by diplomacy. Even Italy is asking for spheres of influence. Every concession weakens and discredits it at home, while nothing is gained in security from fresh demands from outside. The deep Chinese hatred of the foreigner will always be showing itself in one way or another. Whenever it does, a new concession is insisted upon by the injured foreign Power. Since the Manchu family cannot alter the faiths and prejudices of its people, even if it wished to attempt that impossible achievement, there was always the possibility that some day it would make a great appeal to those passions which are the Chinese equivalent for patriotism, and rebel openly against the pressing foreigner.

The game is a dangerous one, of course, but it is not necessarily the most dangerous of the only courses open to the Imperial Government. There is a worse, and that is to lose wholly the loyalty of its own people. To risk destruction sword in hand and in battle with the foreigner, or to fall ignobly by the contempt of its own subjects—that may very well be the only choice left to the ruling house. And it has a right to calculate that by forcing the foreign Powers to consider how a complete change is to be produced in China, it may bring their mutual jealousies distrusts, and greeds to a head, when they will be amply occupied in watching, and perhaps in fighting, one another. And the Imperial Government can achieve this much with the utmost ease. It has only to remove all control from the constant hatred of its subjects for foreigners, to sit doggedly recalcitrant at Peking, to refuse to be overawed by handfuls of Marines, and the thing is done. We have only to compare the comments made on the situation a few days ago with those which can be read now to see how very easily the feat can be managed. Then we were told that a lesson must be given, that it would be the simplest thing in the world to give it, and, once given, the Palace would yield at once. We have decided to give the lesson, and the Marines have marched, when, suprising to say, it turns out that the railway has vanished, because the natives have picked up and carried off the rails. It must be relaid, and the lesson-giving force is at a standstill, which may not improbably be prolonged, because the Marines cannot live in the country, which is just now barren of supplies, and therefore must bring up supplies from behind, and that they cannot do unless they keep the line clear, which is for the moment out of their power since they have no men to spare for the purpose. It is an army that is needed, not a couple of thousand bluejackets and Marines.

When an army of foreign contingents marches on Peking to suppress the national revolt of China, headed by the dynasty (if that is what it has now come to, as we more than half believe it has), then that army of heterogeneous and jarring elements, with its profound differences of interest and character, goes there to occupy, to possess, to govern. It is as if all the seventeen States more or less interested in Egypt had insisted on taking part in the occupation of Egypt. The mere contemplation of such a possibility is enough to turn one's head. There was a little story, and very possibly a true one, in the papers on Saturday, which gives the exact meaning of the beautiful harmony of the Powers. The Russians and French are, we are told, and we believe it, jealous of the control exercised by our people over the railway, and have attempted to work some of the engines themselves. When an English inspector forbade them, he was stabbed at by a French Marine. Naval and Consular officers hurried in, and peace was kept—but a little incident of that kind is like the sudden flicker through the ashes underfoot of the hell-fire burning below the crust of "harmony" in China.

THE EMPRESS TZE-HSI-TUAN-YU.

R. S. GUNDRY, writes in the "Fortnightly Review."—One of the characters in a play that had some vogue in London a dozen or fifteen years ago declared, nightly, that he was at his 37th conspiracy. The Empress-Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu has not yet rivalled that record, but she is getting on. When persons have attained to the position of Empress moreover, they no longer conspire; they make "coups d'etat." The Empress Tze-hsi has made several. The first was in 1861, when she combined with Prince Kung and her sister Empress, Tzu An, to seize the reins of power after the death of their consort the Emperor Hien Fung. The next was in 1875. Having grasped the reins, in 1861, the two ladies succeeded in holding them and governing, as regents, during the long minority of Hien Fung's son and successor, Tung Che. They had to retire for a while when the latter came of age, in 1873; but his death, two years later, gave them another opportunity, which they were prompt to seize. Tung Che died childless, but leaving a widow, Ah-lu-te, who might hope to give him a posthumous heir. . . . . The Empress Ah-lu-te's claims were ignored, and shortly obliterated by death—declared to be suicidal, but so convenient that it was spoken of with a shrug.

The selection of an Emperor, under such circumstances, devolves really upon the heads of the Imperial Clan. Tsai Tien, as the present Emperor Kwang Su was originally named, seemed an outside chance. He is a son of Yih Hwan, Prince of Chun, the seventh son of the Emperor Taokwang (who was reigning at the time of the Treaty of Nanking) and brother of Hien Fung (who was reigning at the date of the Treaty of Tientsin). There was nothing in his birth to distinguish him above others; while he laboured under a defect which we may estimate by (recalling the supreme importance, in Chinese eyes, of the ancestral rites. His mother was a sister of the Empress Tze-Hsi, who is his aunt, therefore, by blood as well as by marriage; but considerations other than those of relationship were held to have influenced the choice. It was, at any rate, upon Tai Tien, who was at that time only three and a half years old, that the choice of the Imperial Clan Court fell. The death of the Emperor Tung CHE, the selection of a successor, and the appointment of the Dowager-Empresses as regents, are described in a series of edicts possessing curious interest both on account of the insight they give into the customs of the Court and the quaint eloquence of the language employed. The sequence of thought in Europe is, le roi est mort: vive le roi; but the practice, at any rate, in China is diametrically opposite. The first thing is to proclaim a new Emperor; then the latter announces his predecessor's death. Tung Che died on January 12, 1875. . . . .

On January 15, the Empresses formally accept the Regency which they had practically assumed. The formality is accomplished through the medium of a memorial from the various magnates of the Court, which the Emperor "reverently presents for the affectionate perusal of their Majesties." The latter reply that is has made them feel with added poignancy the sorrow they are unable to dispel: "the institution of a Regency from behind the curtain is essentially a temporary expedient: in consideration, however, of the fact that his Majesty who has succeeded to the throne is at present of a tender age; and moreover that, in times so field with trouble the Princes and Ministers cannot be left without a source to look to for authority, we have no choice but to yield consent to their entreaty until his Majesty shall have fulfilled the period of his education." A decree of the 16th announces that the designation "Kwang Su" had been chosen as the style of the new reign. Another, of the 21st, relieved Prince Chun from the embarrassment to which he was subjected as being father to an Emperor but subject to a son. It is contrary to all Chinese notions of propriety that the father should perform acts of homage to his own child. Prince Chun was excused from taking his place in the ranks of attendance to offer homage on his Majesty's enthronement, but was enjoined still to attend to the ceremonial at the various ancestral temples and the annual sacrifices at the eastern and western mausoleа, and was made a Prince of the first order with perpetual hereditary succession.

Waters which had been so violently disturbed were not likely to subside at once. It was felt that the natural course of succession had been diverted to serve the ambition some of the Dowagers; but they were able to make good their position. The death of the young Empress Ah-lu-te, two months after her husband cleared the way. A distinguished literate was found with courage to denounce the disturbance of the line of descent which left Tung Che without a son to perform the ancestral rites, and to commit suicide by way of emphasising and expiating his protest. But all passed without external disturbance; and the august ladies entered upon a second Regency which lasted—in the case of Tzu An, till her death in 1881, and in the case of her still surviving colleague, till Kwang Su came of age. . . . .

The present advice of the Emperor's friends at Peking to their partisans in the Provinces is said to be not to press the Empress too hard, but to let her escape, if she will, by the loophole which the protests have left her in laying the blame on her advisers. The primary object is to save Kwag Su. The great fear of the Reform party is that he may be made away with. So long as he is alive they are contending for their rightful Sovereign; but his death would undermine that standpoint of objection to the Empress's "regime." To oppose her if she were ruling legally as Regent for a new Emperor would be to rebel; and rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft: the Chinese have it in superstitious dread.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE AMAH.

THE MISTAKES OF MISSIONARIES.

THE "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—From the Prime Minister of Great Britain to a Chinese amah seems a far cry, and yet Lord Salisbury, speaking at the S. P. G. meeting showed himself to be very greatly in sympathy with the views put forward by Ah-Fook-Sam, native convert, some three or four years ago, when trouble—beyond the fire that always smoulders beneath the surface in China—was wholly unexpected. This woman had been divorced from her husband on account of receiving the rite of baptism; her children were taken from her, and only by means of the strenuous exertions of the German mission was she enabled to escape with her life. After many vicissitudes she reached Hongkong, and through the English missionaries, to whose care she was recommended, obtained work as a child's amah. These facts will prove that her conversion was a very genuine one, while her devotion to the ladies who had instructed her in the f i h and the minister who had received her into the Church was almost pathetic. Yet, in halting language, but with no uncertain knowledge she placed her finger on the fault which undoes so much of the work of these heroic evangelists.

"They no savey Chinaman olo custom: they all the time think olo custom number one very bad. This fashion no true; can b'long Christian, and keep olo custom." Pressed to state more explicitly against what "custom" the missionaries sinned, she named at once the houseboat system, whereby men and women frequently travelled together on the one mission river craft. The Chinese ideas of propriety were thereby greatly scandalized, and Ah-Fook-Sam had herself read public posters announcing the arrival of the foreign devils and warning the inhabitants against the disgraceful immorality which they practised in the service of their joss (God).

Another great stumbling-block lay in indiscriminate preaching of the equality of the sexes, of which as the amah quaintly put it, "Christian man, he heart talkee true—Chinaman no can savey the Lord makee die for a woman—by and by he savey, s'pose missionary no go too muchee chop-chop."

After all, it took a great many centuries for woman to gain her true place in society, even in Christian lands; in dealing with natives therefore the point may surely, to a large extent, be left to the natural process of evolution, except, of course, in regard to any practice involving crime or vice.

Again, worship at the grave of ancestors, if carefully used, might actually be a weapon in the hands of the missionaries, as many of the ablest of these clergy have proved again and again. But many of the more zealous and newly-arrived preachers seek to wean their flock from this hallowed "olo custom" before they are ripe for such wholesale changes. At the worst the practice is a foolish superstition; at the best this worship expresses one of the finest traits in Chinese character.

Ah-Fook-Sam mentioned other trifling points in which the missionaries sin against the sentiments of the people unnecessarily, and when it is remembered how great is the prejudice which the teaching of Christianity must needs overcome, it seems a thousand pities that the men and women who so nobly give their lives for the cause of God, should not be compelled to pass a period of probation in being themselves instructed as to the lines on which they may provoke the least enmity, while at the same time faithfully performing their work.

Thus Ah-Fook-Sam, speaking from better personal experience; thus also the Prime Minister, speaking from bitter official experience. Lord Curzon too has said the same thing in the selection from his writings on the subject which we have reproduced this week.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

114 1900—Unwalla and P—Jesi Dungersi Morarjee vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abdur Satar—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

9 98—Hiralal M and M—Faziudin Hafiz Ahmedin and others vs Dholandas Dariammal and another—Edgelow G and W.

286 99—Wadia and G—Dadabhoy Cowasjee Motisha vs Hassonally Abdoolally—Payne G S and M.

779 99—Daphtary and F—Vithaldas Dwarkadas and another vs Badruddin Abdulla Koor—Jamsetjee and R.

127 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Dhunjeebhai Byramjee Bhajawalla vs Sone Goredhan Gopal—Ardashir H and D.

128 1900—Tyabjee and Co—Abdulla Ismail vs Ramjee Sbjee Unwalla and P.

133 1900—Smetham B and N—Witabai and others vs Maoglia Narayen and others Jamsetjee and R.

63 2262 1900—Smetham B and N—Dharmajee Shurmajee vs Boodibai and others—Ardashir H and D.

729 99—Framjee and D—Abdul Russul Cassum and another vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

THE Spanish cruiser Estramadura, recently ulanched at Cadiz, is the vessel built out of subscriptions made by the Spanish colonists in Mexico. Her displacement is 2,030 tons, length 290ft., beam 36ft., and draught 14ft. Her armour deck is composed of two layers of plates each an inch thick. She carries four Hontoria 5.6in. quick-firing guns, four Krupp 4·2in. quick-firing guns, four 2·2in. guns, and two machine guns, but no torpedo tubes Her two engines are vertical and triple expansion, with eight Thorneycroft boilers, developing 7,000 h.p., and giving her a speed of 20 knots. It is stated that the cruisers Alfonso XII., Alfonso XIII., Conde de Venadito, Isabel II., Marques de la Temsenala, Temerario, Martin Alonso Pinzon, Vincente Yanez Pinzon, Marquez de Molins, and General Valdez, and the torpedo boats Eulalia, Pilar, Condor, Aguila, Seguria, Cuervo, Tarifa, Retamosa, Rigel, Ejerato and Castor, as well as five old coast defence ships, will be sold out of the Service or be devoted to harbour service.

MR. BARNES, the "New York Outlook's" correspondent with the British Army in South Africa, has sent his journal an interesting account of the impression which Lord Kitchener makes upon those who come in contact with him. "I had formed a very different idea of Lord Kitchener's appearance," he writes. "He was taller than I had thought, with a decided stoop, and narrow, sloping shoulders. His face was red and rather deeply-lined. He had a quick-tempered and rather energetic appearance. He looked much older than I had thought. He was interviewing a Kaffir, through the medium of an interpreter. Somehow I felt sorry for the Kaffir. I hardly blame him for looking frightened. I had brought my camera with me, and intended to take a picture of the man who had forced his way into the War Office, and at one time I focussed. I'm a bad photographer at the best, and don't like the job. Lord Kitchener did not look like a man who wished to be taken. I felt as if I was about to be caught helping myself to some other person's property, so I turned abruptly, and fired away at some Tommies trying to catch a pig."

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THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.

Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Ascot was a bewildering maze of millinery. Thousands of lovely dresses were worn, but they destroyed each other's effect, like pictures hung too close together. It was impossible to differentiate, in memory, the muslins, the chiffons, the crepes-de-chine, the foulards, and the painted gauze. One was made of Irish poplin in the lovely shade of blue known as Wedgwood. It was trimmed with a cut-out design of cloth in the same tone, with white silk inserted underneath, the trimming being border with fringe to match, and being laid on as to simulate a long overskirt. Medalions of the cut-out cloth trimmed the bodice, which was partly Irish poplin, partly chiffon, with a pointed lace yoke. Two Ascot hats may be detailed here. The first has a crown composed entirely of tucked chiffon with a frilled brim of Tuscan-cloured crinoline straw. A tulle rosette, a plume of black feathers, and small bows of black velvet with diamond buckles, formed the trimming. The second hat was of the plateau order, the fine straw being covered with white silk muslin to match the dress. The trimming was silk muslin and roses in every shade.

Some marvellous hats were worn. Many were made of lace drawn over gold wires, and the light shining through the transparent meshes made a pretty play of shadow and sunshine at hide and seek on the face. A very large hat looked as though roses of every shade had been painted on it; but this was only printed muslin drawn tightly over it, matching the dress. A very soft pastel blue dress was in thinnest gauze tucked perpendicularly the whole way from the waist. There seemed to be indications at Ascot of the decline and approaching fall of the very clinging style of dress, "a consummation most devoutly to be wished." A few rose-coloured Irish friezes and poppy-coloured crepes-de-chine made bright spots of colour amidst the quantity of light-tinted toilettes, the most successful of which were white, or in very pale tones of citron, green, heliotrope, and blue.

Ascot week brings the climax of the season's dress. After it, people begin to think of travelling suits, seaside dresses, country trips, river frocks, and outfits for Norway or drizzly Scotland. Already are the ladies' tailors busy with serge, cloth, and drill, preparing them for the customers who are beginning to tire of the season's busy round. The coat and skirt are as popular as ever, with a difference. The coat, as it was known three years ago, no longer exists. It has lost its basque, is robbed of the greater portion of its frnats, is cut away at the collar and also at the wrists. Unrecognisable, it now becomes a bolero, an Eton, or a Zouave, according to fancy. Many of these up-to-date little coats are elongated at the points of the fronts in a very exaggerated fashion, far from pretty. But the tendency of the hour is to make a woman's chest as much a possible like that of a pouter pigeon. This fantastic outline of the coat fronts asists this curious idea. When pockets are added in the corners, and fingers are dug into the pockets, the result is sometimes almost funny. The pouched bodices have led up to this.

The lightest of French merinos, English serges and foules are made up into travelling costumes. For these, plain skirts are in favour. No dust-catching trimmings are allowed to interfere with simplicity of outline. Nothing can be cooler wear than alpaca, and it is now made in such soft cool, sweet tones of beige and grey that it is not only a very useful but a very becoming material. Made with a sensibly short skirt and a little open-fronted coat, a grey or dark blue alpaca is an ideal travelling dress. A navy blue cloth coat for use on board a steamboat, or for supplementary wear on chilly evenings, need not be cut away, as above described; but such a useful kind of coat as this is now regarded as belonging to the "wrap" variety. All others are closely-fitting, neat, trim, without an inch of superfluity, except when extended at the front corners. This last is only occasionally.

By far the favourite mode is to round the fronts away in a curve that begins at the throat and ends at the waist, just under the arm. A white shirt is pretty with one of these light, cool suits, and it may be of any material, from the cheapest striped muslin, to the finest and silkiest of chiffon, all tucks and gaugings. Beaded fronts are not much used in travelling dress, being entirely unsuitable; but lace is permissible over satin, silk, or chiffon. It used to be a rule of dress that no ornaments should be worn when travelling, but this has long been set aside, and it seems now to be the order of the day that the front of the bodice shall be scattered over with trinkets, while pearls and chains adorn the neck, and the fingers are loaded with rings. Perhaps the wearers of all this jewellery think that it is safer with them than left at home. "And what on earth is the use of diamonds," as one lady remarked," if they are to stay all the time at one's banker's?"

Though it seems agreed on every side that this present Paris Exhibition is the most wonderful thing of its kind the world has seen, it must be confessed that "doing" it is the most awfully exhausting experience it is possible to imagine. To enjoy it—unless one can go every day for a few weeks—is out of the question, and for not more than two or three hours at a time. The Parisians and those who are spending the season in Paris alone will have this privilege. The ordinary individual that scampers over for a week or so, if he or she attempt really seeing the Exhibition with any thoroughness, will probably come back lame of pure fatigue. It was a grotesque fact that more than one of the passengers by my train the other evening walked down the platform at Charing Cross with a most peculiarly shattered look about the limbs. Several were distinctly lame, though it was quite evident no deformity existed. The fact of the matter is that unless one take the "fauteuils roulants," a light kind of bath-chair, there is no help for one; walk one must. Theoretically it would seem quite easy, what with the "plateform mobile" and the "chemin de fer electrique," to get about the Exhibition without fatigue, but these only help for the big distances. In the going to and from the inner parts of the Exhibition they are no help at all; besides, even when they are useful, it is often such a distance to the various stations of both the electric railway or the moving platform that one wonders if it is worth the trouble of attempting to get on them at all.

Were strong men confess themselves utterly done, it is just as well to warn the womenfolk of what may be before them. The "fauteuils roulants," to which more than one stalwart Englishman evidently worn out, can certainly convey one from one show to another, and are certainly a help; but taking those always means breaking up a party more or less, and making the visit less interesting. And all this fatigue in some measure due to pebbly roadways, has to be faced in a scorching sun, from which there is only shade in a few thickly-wooded parts. The woman who would reduce her sufferings to a minimum should first wear a really shady hat, a Leghorn—and Leghorns are very "chic" just now—or whatjis called a trimmed sailor worn low over the face, and easy shoes; a house shoe of the simple Court shape made with a sufficient sole for the street, and in soft kid, would be the most comfortable wear. Many hoemakers now make house shoes with thicker soles specially for street wear. Far the best and most comfortable wear is the linc costume, which is not only "chic" just now in Paris but most serviceable and in every sense suitable.

Of course, for the evening one may wear anything, however "habillee," but one does not attempt anything more active than dining at the Cafe Roumanie or Cafe Champeaux and a little strolling about the grounds at the end of the day. For that, high evening or afternoon frocks are worn and an elegant wrap. The favourite wrap is the pale mastic long cloth coat or cape. For the day, a shady hat, an easy shoe, and a tailor-made linen are the best aid to happiness. Between six and seven o'clock the evening begins to cool, and driving home between ten and eleven o'clock one is pleased enough to possess a wrap. The show is after all the most brilliant and fairy like thing that has ever been seen. It is not only the magnificent white buildings, the notes of vivid colour, the fresh foliage of the trees dotted here, there, and everywhere available, but the dazzling effects on all and on the rippling river of the glorious sunshine and cloudless sky. One thing which must not be omitted from ever so short a visit to the Exhibition is the ascent of the Eiffel Tower. The sight of the Exhibition thence is a marvel of fairylike beauty. Indeed, one might do considerably worse than by going first of all to the Tour Eiffel in order to at once grasp the points of the greatest importance; in which case one would ask the "cocher" to drive straight to the particular entrance for that point.

It goes without saying that the two Exhibitions of costume—the Palais du costume (projet Felix) and the Palais de Modes—will interest us womenfolk very greatly. The first—as most people, whether they have been to the Exhibition or not, will be aware—is the historical section, and the second the display of costumes for to-day and of dress fabrics. The number of Empire gowns in the showcases is surprising, as it was supposed the Empire frock had failed to make headway in the affections of the fashionable. Perhaps this means that its reign is about to begin. For a linen costume as one wants for the Exhibition the favourite colourings just now are holland colour, grey, blue, both dark and bright, and white. A very soft make of pique is also worn, but the darker linens are really the most sensible for what one can only call the "heat and burden of the day." A rather graceful bodice for a black voile or taffeta or crepe-de-Chine skirt of alternate black lace and white lace is also suggested, in which the white lace is worked with black, either black chenille or with tiny roses imitated in black chiffon. Insertion manipulated to narrow itself towards the waist bot hback and front is the best for this purpose. The folded waistcoat might be of coloured chiffon, and the whole should be mounted on a white silk slip.

Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
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"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. Beware of imitation.

NOTICE.

SNEEZE

And sneeze again. Then keep on sneezing. Perhaps you think you can sneeze La Grippe out of you in this way! But the trouble is La Grippe isn't in your head alone. It's in your back, your blood, your nerves, your muscles; all through the body, everywhere.

It don't take a doctor to let you know you have it. And it don't take a doctor to cure you, either.

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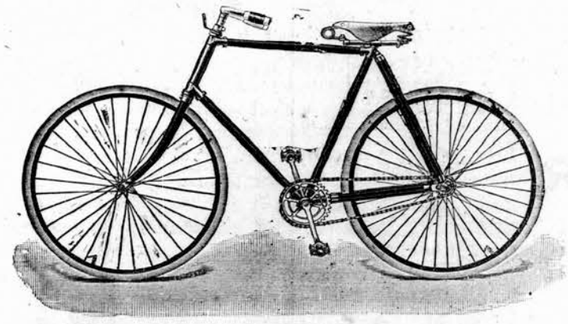
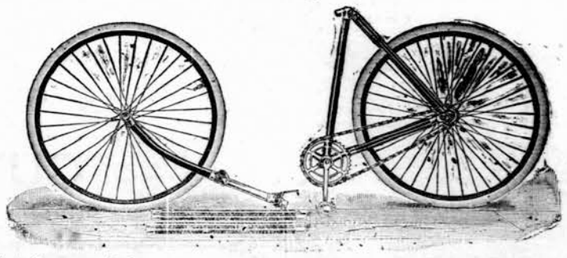
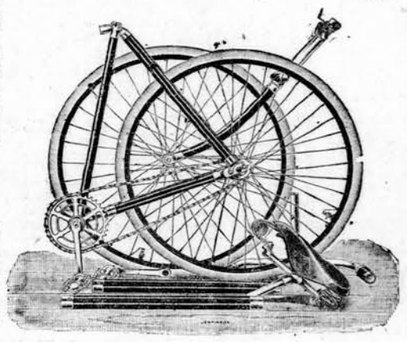




SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security unquestionable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

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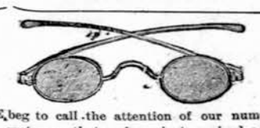

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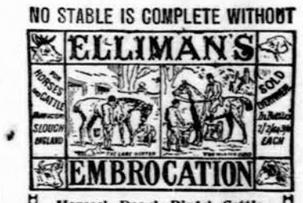

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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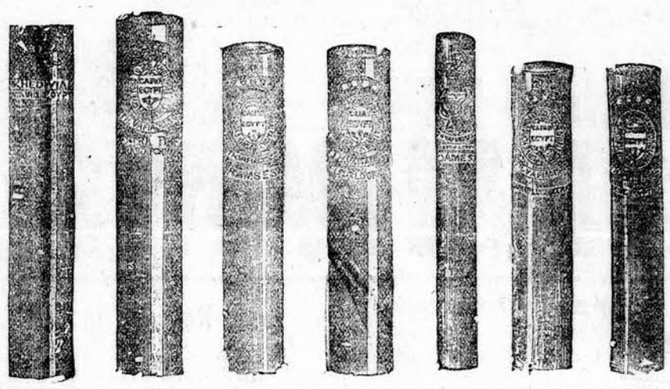

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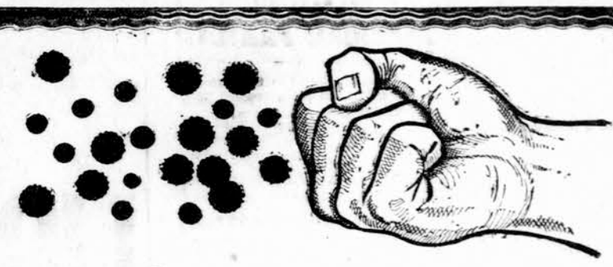

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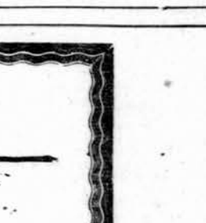

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